



COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF OLDHAM
FOR THE YEAR 1925,

BY
JAMES B. WILKINSON,
M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE ;
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTHULME AND STRINESDALE HOSPITALS ;
EX-PRESIDENT AND EXAMINER TO THE INSTITUTE OF SANITARY ENGINEERS ;
FELLOW ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH ;
MEMBER ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE ;
FELLOW INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.



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MEMBERS of the HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1925

Mr. Councillor T. Wrigley, Chairman.

„ „ Bolton, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman F. Broadbent, J.P.

Miss Councillor M. Lees.

Mr. Alderman Ashton, J.P.

„ „ Low, J.P.


„ Councillor Marsden.

„ „ Granger.

„ „ W. H. Taylor.

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE AND INSANITARY DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Committee.



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STRINESDALE SANATORIUM.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Oldham Borough Council.*

MISS LEES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department and Hospitals during the year 1925.

As you are probably aware the Medical Officer of Health is required to make an annual report on the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the district for which he is Medical Officer. The Ministry of Health requires this year a SURVEY REPORT and this requires a general review of the progress in the area during the preceding five years, and also a full report on the characteristics of the district and any changes which may have taken place in the Public Health services of the area. This entails, of course, a much larger report than is usual.

The principal item in the year 1925 was the opening of the Hospital part of Strinesdale Sanatorium and generally speaking progress has been made in dealing with other matters coming under the head of Public Health during the year.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their confidence, and also to the members of my staff for their ready and loyal assistance.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES B. WILKINSON,

Health Office,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Town Hall,

April, 1926.

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Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA.

The area of the town is given in the Survey Returns as 4,735 Acres. It has always been locally understood to be 4,729 Acres.

POPULATION.

Census 1921—144,983 Persons.

This was subsequently altered by the Registrar General to 148,300, by re-allocation of the population from other Towns.

The Registrar General has estimated the population for the year as 146,200.

The 1921 Census was taken at Midsummer and when trade conditions were not good, and the resident population was considerably below the actual population. People were at health resorts and men had gone to seek work in other towns during the slack time.

This is I consider proved by the fact that on the census night no less than 571 houses were un-occupied. As regards actual tenancy there was probably not a single habitable house vacant in the Borough except a small number of the very large type.

The inhabitants of these houses alone would amount to well over 2,000 people. In the inter-census period 1901—1911 there was an increase of population of 10,237. In the period 1911-1921 a decrease (according to the census) of 2,500 persons. As the excess of births over deaths during this period was 4,930, if this figure is correct it would mean an emigration of 7,639 persons from Oldham with no immigrants.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE TOWN.

The town is situated on the south-west slopes of offshoots from the Pennine Range of hills and varies in height from about 350 feet to over 1,200 feet above sea level. Its position being practically the first hilly district from the sea predisposes it to a heavy rainfall and being surrounded on the south-west, south, and south-east sides by Urban Districts on lower levels receives almost all the smoke from the manufacturing concerns and works in these districts as well as from the houses. A combination of damp with a smoky atmosphere tends to a prevalence of Bronchitis and allied conditions. The prevailing wind is from the south and south-west and on the majority of days during the year large quantities of smoke are being discharged into the district. When the wind is in the north-eastern direction the atmosphere is almost invariably bright and sunny. A very large portion of the town has been built upon, practically the only remaining portion is on the north-eastern side of the town and a large proportion of this area, owing to its hilly nature and peaty soil, is unsuitable for building. Owing to the physical features of the town it is almost naturally well drained and in all the inhabited part the streets are paved and sewered, and the houses connected with the sewers. The sub-soil consists of

rock or shale overlying the coal measures with a clay soil and on the north side a peaty soil. Coal mines extend under a considerable portion of the town.

The damp atmosphere is said to be beneficial to the principal industry of the town, that of Cotton Spinning by rendering the cotton fibres less liable to break during the manufacturing process.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

On the night of the 1921 census there were 34,781 structurally separate dwellings of which 571 were unoccupied and there were 64 dwellings in public buildings (clubs, &c.) making a total of 34,845 dwellings.

These contained 144,983 rooms.

The size of the separate houses was as follows :—

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1-3 Rooms ... | 6,026 |
| 4 & 5 „ ... | 24,771 |
| 6 to 8 „ ... | 3,672 |
| 9 & over „ ... | 312 |

The number of persons per room average one per room.

THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

The number of families is estimated in the census returns to be 34,755.

The number of persons per family in 1921 was 4.09 compared with 4.32 in the year 1911.

This would be probably modified by members of families being absent from the town.

On the census returns the increase of dwellings during the ten years was 3·5 per cent. and the increase of families during the same period was 4·3 per cent and if the population was underestimated this percentage would be increased.

On the Basis of the Standard of England and Wales there was a deficiency of rooms of 10·1 per cent.

OVERCROWDING.

There is no legal definition of what is overcrowding but the technical standard generally adopted is two persons per room. This standard may or may not be actual overcrowding if the air space is the basis and the ages of the family are taken into consideration, *e.g.*—In a four roomed house eight persons would not be considered as overcrowded, although morally the overcrowding might in the case of a growing up family be very excessive, but if a new baby were born nine persons would be living overcrowded and if the baby died there would again be no technical overcrowding.

The number of persons living technically overcrowded on the night of the census was as follows :—

| | Families. | Persons. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| In one room | 117 | 414 |
| „ two rooms..... | 187 | 2069 |
| „ three rooms | 396 | 3137 |
| „ four rooms..... | 534 | 5155 |
| „ five rooms | 29 | 337 |
| Over five rooms..... | 2 | 30 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1265 | 11142 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The percentage of the population living in this condition was in 1911—7·2 per cent, and in 1921—7·9 per cent. A considerable increase.

The following figures give the percentage of families living according to the rooms they occupy :—

| Families living in | Census 1911 | Census 1921 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| One room | 0·6 | 1·0 |
| Two rooms..... | 5·1 | 6·6 |
| Three rooms | 3·2 | 12·0 |
| Four rooms | 66·2 | 60·0 |
| Five rooms..... | 11·9 | 9·7 |
| Six & seven rooms... | 10·6 | 9·1 |
| Eight & nine rooms.. | 1·6 | 1·2 |
| Ten & over..... | 0·8 | 0·4 |

It will be noted that the families in less than four rooms has increased from 8·9 per cent. to 19·6 per cent.

The following table shows the density both as regards houses per acre and persons per acre in the town and in the various Wards. In St. James's and Waterhead Wards there is a considerable amount of land unsuitable as building sites.

| WARD | Area in Acres | Population 1911 | Population 1921 | Houses per Acre | Persons per Acre | Rooms per Person |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Clarksfield | 652 | 15,824 | 16,264 | 6 0 | 24·9 | 1·01 |
| Coldhurst | 143 | 10,583 | 9,928 | 15 5 | 69·4 | 0·93 |
| Hartford | 202 | 13,133 | 12,835 | 14·7 | 63·5 | 0·98 |
| Hollinwood..... | 417 | 9,915 | 9,842 | 5·3 | 23·6 | 0·98 |
| Mumps | 135 | 8,583 | 8,037 | 13·6 | 59·7 | 0·96 |
| St. James's..... | 967 | 11,205 | 10,913 | 2·8 | 11·3 | 0·98 |
| St. Mary's | 124 | 10,986 | 10,901 | 19·9 | 87·9 | 0·88 |
| St. Paul's | 485 | 14,863 | 15,857 | 7·9 | 32·7 | 1·05 |
| St. Peter's | 284 | 11,562 | 10,655 | 9·6 | 37·5 | 1·15 |
| Waterhead | 781 | 13,828 | 13,466 | 4·3 | 17·2 | 0·98 |
| Werneth | 264 | 12,113 | 11,739 | 10·8 | 44·5 | 1·17 |
| Westwood | 281 | 14,888 | 14,546 | 11·1 | 51·8 | 0·93 |
| Oldham | 4735 | 147,483 | 144,983 | 7·2 | 30·6 | 1·00 |

RATEABLE VALUE, &c.

At the last computation in the year (November) the Rateable Value of the whole Borough was £826,303, and the actual produce in the last financial year of a penny rate was £3,120.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is Cotton Spinning and Industries closely allied to this. There are also in the town two very large firms making Cotton Machinery, who employ between them, when working full time, upwards of 20,000 people. Both these firms and the cotton mills have been in a very depressed condition during the past two or three years. A considerable number of people have been out of work and there are a larger number who are only working a certain number of days per week. The majority of the mills are comparatively modern ones. There are also two Coal Mines in the town which employ a number of hands, and other smaller industries relating to building trades.

Apart from the physical conditions of the town there is no trade which has any particular influence on public health. Individual cases of Spinners' Cancer, attributed to oil irritation have occurred, and it is probable that work in hot mills and subsequent exposure (often careless) to the cold and damp atmosphere on leaving the premises is to some extent responsible for heart and lung illness.

The following table gives the number of persons engaged in the various trades and occupations at the time of the last Census :—

| | Occupations | Males | Females |
|---------|--|--------|---------|
| i. | Fishermen | 3 | — |
| ii. | Agricultural Occupations | 193 | 10 |
| iii. | Mining and Quarrying Occupations | 745 | 2 |
| iv. | Workers in Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (excluding Workers in Gas Works) | 5 | 1 |
| v. | Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass ... | 74 | 6 |
| vi. | Workers in Chemical Processes—Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. | 44 | 2 |
| vii. | Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals)... .. | 12,764 | 282 |
| viii. | Workers in Precious Metals & Electro Plate | 41 | 13 |
| ix. | Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians | 656 | 108 |
| x. | Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments... .. | 121 | 60 |
| xi. | Workers in Skins and Leather, and makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes) | 226 | 96 |
| xii. | Textile Workers | 13,504 | 20,760 |
| xiii. | Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress | 519 | 794 |
| xiv. | Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco ... | 406 | 332 |
| xv. | Workers in Wood and Furniture... .. | 1,798 | 68 |
| xvi. | Makers of, and Workers in Paper, Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc. | 282 | 246 |
| xvii. | Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors | 1,320 | 13 |
| xviii. | Painters and Decorators | 514 | 8 |
| xix. | Workers in other Materials | 80 | 34 |
| xx. | Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials... | 111 | 36 |
| xxi. | Persons employed in Gas, Water and Electricity Undertakings (not elsewhere enumerated) | 193 | 1 |
| xxii. | Persons employed in Transport and Communication | 3,159 | 98 |
| xxiii. | Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) | 3,394 | 1,808 |
| xxiv. | Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men and Typists) | 573 | 104 |
| xxv. | Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) | 560 | 842 |
| xxvi. | Persons employed in Entertainments & Sport | 178 | 62 |
| xxvii. | Persons engaged in Personal Service | 1,047 | 2,640 |
| xxviii. | Clerks, Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority), Typists... .. | 1,710 | 897 |
| xxix. | Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers | 1,584 | 197 |
| xxx. | Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants | 454 | — |
| xxxi. | Other and Undefined Workers | 3,926 | 75 |
| xxxii. | Retired or not Gainfully occupied | 3,755 | 32,878 |

VITAL STATISTICS.

These are referred to on a later page.

General Provision of Health Services.

HOSPITALS, &c.

The Hospitals and allied Institutions in the town are the same as in the previous year.

(1) THE OLDHAM ROYAL INFIRMARY — This Institution contains 150 beds for in-patients, a large out-patient department, and a fully equipped electrical and orthopedic department. The Venereal Diseases Clinic is at this Institution.

There is invariably a waiting list for admission of in-patients, and a large number attend the out-patient department daily.

(2) THE POOR LAW HOSPITAL — A well equipped Hospital for Medical, Surgical, and Maternity Cases. Paying Patients are admitted for surgical operations and maternity, the fees being adjusted according to the circumstances of the patient.

(3) A VOLUNTARY NURSING INSTITUTION for the supply of Nurses, and patients are received in the Nursing Home for treatment by private practitioners.

With the establishment of a Nursing Home, referred to in the next paragraph, patients will cease to be received at this Institution, and it will revert to its original scheme of supplying Nurses only.

(4) A NURSING HOME—Owing to the generosity of two Ladies in the town, a large house not occupied since it was used for a hospital during the war has been given, and is being fitted up for the reception of private patients of Medical Men practising in the town. It is expected that it will shortly be ready for occupation, and it should be a great benefit to those who are able to pay the necessary fees for nursing, while undergoing special treatment, which they cannot receive under satisfactory conditions in their own home. The Institution is being fitted up completely by the two Ladies who have given the house.

(5) A PRIVATE NURSING HOME for private patients of one of the Surgeons in the town.

This has been given up and was offered during the year to the Corporation for use as a Maternity Home but the Ministry of Health refused to sanction it as suitable.

(6) WESTHULME INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL—This Hospital consists of three hospital blocks ; one of which is used for Scarlet Fever, another for Diphtheria and the third a small isolation block for Typhoid and mixed cases of Infections. There is also a pavilion erected for 30 cases of Tuberculosis. There is a modern nurses home and an administrative block, containing residence for Doctor, Matron and Domestic Staff. There is a well-equipped Laundry and Mortuary in a separate block, together with entrance lodge and adjoining waiting room and discharge block. The total number of beds is 130. During the year considerable improvements have been carried out in the way of decoration and repairs. The staff consists of—Doctor, Matron, 18 Nurses, 12 or 14 Maids, a Male Porter

and three Male Assistants. The Motor Ambulance is kept on the premises and is available for the removal of patients at all times.

(7) TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM AT STRINESDALE—During the year the Hospital part of this building has been completed and is now a well-equipped and up-to-date Hospital, but the old block has still to be used for administrative purposes and sleeping accommodation for the staff. Nominally there are 56 beds in the hospital part, but one ward, which contains eight beds, is used for a recreation room for women, and four small wards containing six beds, are used for sleeping accommodation for the Nurses. The Hospital is situated on a level of 1,050 feet above sea level in a very open position.

The administrative block will before long have to be undertaken. It is becoming very dilapidated and the accommodation for the staff and the cooking facilities are anything but satisfactory.

(8) RACEFIELD HOSPITAL—(Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board). This is now the Smallpox Hospital for Oldham, as well as for the above Districts. When not required for Smallpox, it is let to the County Authority for cases of Tuberculosis, and as there were no cases of Smallpox during the year, it was used as a Sanatorium during the whole year. Temporary accommodation for the admission of emergency cases has been arranged with the Ashton-under-Lyne Council while it is used as such.

There are 26 beds in the Institution of which Oldham has the first call upon 15, and can use the others if not required by the other Authorities. There is room for the

erection of temporary accommodation in case of a large epidemic. An Army Hut containing six beds has been added since the Hospital was erected, making a total of 32 beds.

The Hospital is situated in Urban District of Chaderton, and the Medical Officer is the Medical Officer of Health of that District.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER is only seven miles distant, and the large Hospitals there are also used to a considerable extent by Oldham people. Some of the Committees of the Corporation subscribe to certain of these Hospitals.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL—There is no Maternity Hospital in the Borough except the Maternity Wards at the Poor Law Hospital, and an endeavour was made in response to strong feeling in the town, to start a Maternity Home during the year on premises which were fitted up as a private Nursing Home.

The Home was suggested as a temporary arrangement, but sanction was refused by the Ministry of Health. Negotiations are now pending as regards the acquirement and fitting up of another house on a larger scale in the district for use as a Maternity Home, with the possible addition of a Babies' Hospital in the Grounds.

BABIES' HOSPITAL—A year or more ago the sanction of the Ministry was obtained for the erection of a Pavilion for a Babies' Hospital in the Grounds of Westhulme Hospital, but when the idea of a Maternity Home came under consideration, it was considered advisable to postpone the erection of this, in order that the two might be combined when a suitable site was found.

I am of opinion that facilities for the treatment of Malnutrition and weakly babies will not only save lives but will prevent much of the crippling and defective conditions which now exist, and thus apart from the relief of suffering prove an economical proceeding.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (25, Barker Street).—This is provided by the Lancashire County Council and Oldham bears half the cost. The two authorities use the premises on different days in the week. There are two special rooms reserved for the Nurse's and Clerk's use for each authority.

VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE—This is arranged in connection with the Royal Infirmary, particulars of which will be given under the V.D. Section.

The Centre is staffed by the three Assistant Surgeons of the Institution and by a Male Attendant, Sisters and Nurses.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—There are seven branch centres in the town, each under the control of one of the Health Visitors. There is the Central Institution which is used as a Babies Clinic as well as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The Assistant Medical Officer visits these Centres in turn. Particulars as to attendances, &c., are recorded under the Section allotted to Maternity and Child Welfare.

DAY NURSERY—There is a voluntary Day Nursery with a maximum of 18 cots, for babies whose mothers are compelled to go out to work. The average number of cots occupied 12 to 13. This is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. One of the Child Welfare

Centres is held at this Institution and the Doctor attending sees the babies on her visits. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee, and visits the Institution at intervals.

SCHOOL CLINIC—This is arranged at one of the schools not used as an elementary school in the town, and is open each afternoon and every Saturday morning. The Assistant Schools Medical Officers and the necessary Nurses attend and a very large number of children attend daily.

There is a well equipped Dental Clinic on the same premises with a full time Dentist and Nurse. Particulars of all attendances are given in the Report to the Education Authority.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES—For Infectious Cases a Motor Ambulance is kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital and a Horse Ambulance is kept for emergencies at the Disinfecting Station. As regards non-infectious cases the Police have three Motor Ambulances at the Central Fire Station and in addition work one belonging to the Infirmary also kept at the Fire Station. These Ambulances are available for accidents or the removal of cases of illness at any time during the day or night, and no charge is made for use in such cases.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The List of the Staff in the various branches of the Public Health Authority is as follows, together with the qualifications of the various members:—

As regards the Office Staff and Inspectors, the number is exactly the same as it was 10 years ago and has only increased by a typist and a junior clerk during the last 25 years.

The Tuberculosis Department, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, the School Medical Service and the Venereal Disease Centre have all been added in that period.

No Salary Contribution is made by the Exchequer for the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

Towards the Salaries and Expenses of the Tuberculosis Department, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and the School Medical Service the grants are 50 per cent. and of the Venereal Disease Centre, 75 per cent.

I may here express my opinion that there should be an unification of the School Medical Services and the Public Health Services. In the former the average hours of work amount to about 30 per week, while in the latter some of the officials are, in theory, on duty 24 hours of the day.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer and Superintendent Schools Medical Officer—

James B. Wilkinson, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer & Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—

Hugh Paul, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.A.O. ;

Assistant Medical Officer—

Georgina Murdoch, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector Contagious Diseases of Animals—

George Winterbottom. † ‡

Assistant Meat Inspector—

Elson Jackson †

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

James Burnett James Crosdale †

William Clarke † William Dawson

Harold Waller † Wm. G. Wright †

Chief Clerk—

John Whipp

Assistant Clerks—

J. Simpson E. Wardle

S. Bircumshaw D. Lord Miss Hill

Disinfectors—

W. Oakes G. Stringer

Matron of Westhulme Hospital—Miss Blenkarn.

Matron of Strinesdale Sanatorium—Miss Parker.

INFANT WELFARE DEPARTMENT: Superintendent of
Infant Welfare Centre and Inspector of Midwives—

Nurse Pugh * * † §

Health Visitors—

Nurse Appleby. * *

Nurse Dyson. * *

Nurse Gregoire. * * *

Nurse Owen * * §

Nurse Redfern. * *

Nurse Westwood. * * §

Nurse Wilkinson. * * §

Clerks—

Miss Barnes.

Miss Ross.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT:—

Clerk—J. Renshaw.

Nurse—Nurse Holmes.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE:

Assistant Medical Officers—

Annie Mooney, L.S.A., D.P.H.

Harold J. Phillips, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Dentist—H. Yates, L.D.S.

Nurses—

Helen Wright. *

Mary Sutcliffe. * *

Gladys Taylor. * *

L. Wrigley. *

Dora Babbington. * * §

† Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Meat Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

* * General Trained Nurse.

* Fever Trained Nurse.

‡ Certificated Midwife.

HOME NURSING—(a) There is a well staffed Nursing Association in the town, supported partly by private subscriptions and managed by a Voluntary Committee, on which there are several of the leading Medical Men in the town. The Medical Officer of Health is also on the Committee.

(b) The Nurses attend private patients. A charge is made for their services for the time they are engaged, either hourly or daily if attending to one patient only.

They undertake all General Diseases. Operative or otherwise as required.

Infectious Diseases are only nursed when the Nurse is engaged for the whole time.

Two Nurses on the staff are qualified Midwives, but by the rules of the Institution they only undertake Midwifery Cases when a Doctor has been engaged beforehand.

The Guardians make a grant of a sum to cover the expenses of two Nurses, who are sent to cases where the patients are unable to pay the Fees.

(c) Apart from the above there are no Public Nursing facilities for cases of Infectious Diseases.

Some years ago, during an exceptionally severe epidemic of Measles of a bad type, one or two Nurses from the General Infectious Disease Hospital visited cases reported as requiring nursing attendance, but it has not been found possible to continue this owing to additional work at the Hospital.

MIDWIVES—The Corporation do not employ or subsidise any Midwives.

There were 35 Midwives at the close of the year who were on the list of those practising in the town and in addition two or three who reside in the adjoining districts who occasionally attend cases within the Borough. Out of this number there are only three remaining who have

not passed any qualifying examination, and all but two of the remaining 32 have passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board. In the year 1921 there were 12 who had no Certificate.

For the past three Winters a series of about eight lectures have been given to the Midwives and Nurses on the Public Health Staff, and these have been well attended and very much appreciated. Some of the lectures have been given by Members of the Health Staff and others by Consultants from Manchester or Liverpool. Medical opinion indicates that these lectures have been instrumental in raising the Midwifery Standard. The following list gives an indication of the Subjects of the Lectures.

WINTER, 1925-26.

- Lecture I.** **November 6th—"Deformities and How to Avoid Them."**
Dr. WILKINSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health
- Lecture II.** **November 20th—"Everyday Sepsis, its Prevention
and Treatment."**
Dr F. MARY PRICE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Hon. Medical Officer Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital."
- Lecture III.** **December 4th—"The Care of Premature and Delicate
Infants."**
Dr. MURDOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
- Lecture IV.** **December 18th—"Constipation in Infants and
Young Children."**
Dr. K. K. MAY-ATKINSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
Hon Assist. Medical Officer, Manchester Royal Infirmary.
- Lecture V.** **January 15th—"Anatomy of Fœtus."**
Dr. PAUL, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer and Assist. Tub Officer, Oldham.
- Lecture VI.** **January 29th—"Puerperal Sepsis."**
Dr. DOUGAL, M.D., Ch.B., M.C.,
Hon. Surgeon, St Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- Lecture VII.** **February 12th—"Septic Infections of the Newly Born."**
Dr. CATHERINE CHISHOLME, B.A., M.D., Ch.B.,
Hon. Physician, Northern Hospital and Babies' Hospital,
Manchester.

LIST OF MIDWIVES.

| Name. | Address. | Number of Certificate | Date of Certificate. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Bailey, Annie | 474, Ashton Road | 49570 | Nov. /19 (4) |
| Burton, Florence | Lees Nursing Home ... | 60758 | (4) |
| Billington, Annie | 21, Stoneleigh Street ... | 33601 | June 20/1911 (4) |
| Callender, Dorothy A..... | 74, Broadway Street ... | 66197 | June 19/1925 (4) |
| Challinor, Elizabeth | 26, Dickenson Street ... | 480 | Dec. 17/1903 |
| Clegg, Kate..... | 1, Featherstall Road ... | 38861 | Nov. 1913 (4) |
| Corless, Elizabeth Ellen.. | 177, Lee Street..... | 10733 | Dec. 22/1904 (1) |
| Cox, Sarah A..... | 56, Kirkham Street | 3354 | Mar. 24/1904 (1) |
| Dalton, Catherine | 12, Charter Street.. | 44723 | Mar. 8/1921 (4) |
| Denton, Jane Ann | 113, Ward Street | 18831 | April 27/1905 |
| Derbyshire, Annie..... | 40, Rutland Street | 67707 | Dec. 12/1925 (4) |
| Eastwood, Annie | 248, Huddersfield Rd. ... | 46434 | Nov. 10/1917 (4) |
| Lawley, Jemima | 86, Brewerton Road ... | 56508 | Feb. 2/1922 (4) |
| Fox, Frances | 62, Abbey Hills Road ... | 32210 | Oct. 29/1910 (4) |
| Latch, Emma | 245, Ashton Road | 40388 | June 24/1914 (4) |
| Hill, Florence | 331, Manchester Road.. | 36110 | June 18/1912 (4) |
| Hirst, Selina | 78, Featherstall Road N. | 30202 | Feb. 21/1910 (4) |
| Howcroft, Elsie | 391, Oldham Rd., Royton | 57614 | June 10/22 (4) |
| Kenkinson, Mary Alice ... | 29, Grasmere Road | 48807 | May 10/1919 (4) |
| Kones, Ann | 199, Coalshaw Green Rd. | 38271 | June 16/1913 (4) |
| Kershaw, Hilda | 17, Kersley Street | 54887 | Aug. 13/1921 (4) |
| Markwell, Hilda..... | 177, Lee St. | 61452 | Oct. 8/1923 (4) |
| Mayall, Sarah A. | 2, Esther Street | 53875 | April 13/1921 (4) |
| McGrath, Margaret | 7, Kempsey St..... | 59476 | Feb. 10/1923 (4) |
| O'Hara, Ellen..... | 31, Jackson Street | 28117 | Feb. 15/1909 (4) |
| Reeves, Sarah Elizabeth. | 176, Garforth Street..... | 41891 | Feb. 20/1916 (4) |
| Rchofield, Mary | 1, Radnor Street | 57082 | April 10/22 (4) |
| Rcholes, Minnie | 5, Pump Street..... | 36297 | June 12/1912 (4) |
| Rafford, Martha Ann ... | 41, Walker Lane | 46268 | Aug. 11/1917 (4) |
| Raylor, Fanny | 171, Balfour Street | 29693 | Oct. 30/1909 (4) |
| Revitt, N. | 364, Ripponden Rd..... | 59642 | Feb. 10/1923 (4) |
| Reeddale, Mary Jane ... | 194, Littlemoor Lane ... | 29713 | Oct. 30/1909 (4) |

LIST OF MIDWIVES—CONTINUED.

| Name. | Address. | Number of Certificate | Date of Certificate |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Whyatt, Hannah | 6, Prince Albert Street... | 11065 | Dec. 22/1904 |
| Wilkinson, M. A. | 1, Eden Street | 42162 | Dec. 12/23 |
| Yates, Mary J. | 268, Lees Road | 3043 | Feb. 21/1910 |

(1) Holds the Certificate of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

(4) Passed the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

CHEMICAL WORK—Beyond the Chemical Laboratory in connection with the Sewerage work, the Health Department do not undertake any Chemical work.

Samples of Water from the Public Supply are at intervals sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester University for Reports. Samples from Wells, or Supply Pipes either go to the same Laboratory or to the Public Analyst.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

There are several local Acts of Parliament in force most of which contains Sanitary Enactments.

Parts II., III., and IV. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890) have been adopted ; and also the Notification of Births Act.

There are Bye-laws for—

New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughter Houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops.

Tripe Boilers and Offensive Trades.

Public Baths.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.

The Prevention of Spitting, &c.

With regard to the Bye-laws, those relating to New Streets and Buildings are entirely obsolete, and new ones are in course of preparation. The Bye-laws relating to

Houses let in Lodgings also require (owing to the great increase in rents) some modifications as to the definitions. During the year a local Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on August 7th.

This Act contains many very useful Sanitary Clauses. The most important ones of those relate to

Infectious Diseases.

Cleansing of Children and Dwelling Houses.

Prohibition of Tents and Vans.

Smoke Nuisances.

Human Food.

Maternity Homes, &c.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the town is derived from gathering grounds in the hills on the north and north-east of the town. The greater proportion of the gathering grounds is owned by the Corporation and consists of Moorland and Valley Districts. On some of the gathering grounds there is a considerable quantity of Peat and the water supply from this district contains a certain amount of acid, liable to act upon lead pipes. The water is stored in large partially Natural Reservoirs. In order to counteract the effect of the peaty and sub-soil water a certain proportion of the water is treated with a preparation of lime, in order to prevent the action upon the service pipes. This has been carried on for several years and is apparently effective, as no complaints have been received for quite a considerable number of years. A certain amount of water from one of the Reservoirs is treated by Special Filters and thus rendered fit for Domestic use. Recently new gathering grounds and reservoirs have been purchased by the Corporation in conjunction with the town of Rochdale and these will give a large additional supply of water to the town, as soon as the works there are completed. About half a million to one million gallons a day are also pumped from a disused Coal Mine. The Analyses of the water have proved it most satisfactory for Domestic consumption in the Borough. The only complaints were a few when peaty sedimentation has occurred in the pipes. About 20 Wells supply some of the out-lying houses and farms,

otherwise every house is connected directly to the mains. Analyses have shown the water in these wells to be of satisfactory pureness. Besides the town of Oldham, the surrounding Urban Districts are supplied from the Oldham Reservoirs.

The supply of water is constant and except in connection with hot water supplies, there are very few Storage Cisterns in the houses.

The following Statistics have been kindly supplied by the Water Engineer, Mr. C. J. Batley :—

| | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------|
| Average daily consumption of water | | | |
| in the supply area for year | 1916 | 5,867,828 | galls |
| Do. do. | 1917 | 5,772,221 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1918 | 5,219,161 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1919 | 5,534,726 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1920 | 5,768,824 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1921 | 5,287,085 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1922 | 5,526,203 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1923 | 5,936,134 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1924 | 6,350,203 | „ |
| Do. do. | 1925 | 6,457,076 | „ |
| Daily quantity of compensation water, | | | |
| 1925 | | 3,033,194 | galls. |
| Estimated population supplied in 1925 | | 246,679 | |
| Area of Gathering Ground of Old | | | |
| Works | | 5,708 | acres. |
| Total storage capacity of all reservoirs | 1,976,000,000 | | galls. |
| Available for the domestic supply ... | 1,364,000,000 | | „ |
| Amount of water in reservoirs at close | | | |
| of year | 1,739,586,000 | | „ |

At the close of the year the reservoirs contained about 24 weeks supply.

The average amount of water used per head per day of the population is about 26·18 gallons.

NEW RESERVOIRS (OLDHAM) White Holme and Blackstone Edge.

NEW WORKS :—

Area of Gathering Ground, 1,645½ acres.

Area of Reservoirs, 157 acres.

Capacity of Reservoirs (Storage) 547,800,000 gallons.

Amount available for Domestic Supply, 465,106,330 gallons.

Estimated daily supply available for Domestic use, 2,124,167 gallons.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are two small Rivers in the town, the Medlock skirting it on the east side and the Beal, which traverses a valley towards the north. Another Brook which ran through the centre of the town has been for many years sewerised and is no longer considered a stream.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Except for sparsely populated districts, nearly all the inhabited part of the town is either covered with houses or paved. The water reaches the sewers very rapidly. The sewage of the town is collected by two large intercepting sewers, one passing on the west side of the town, and the other on the south-east side. These sewers pick up all the drainage and convey to the Sewage Works. From a very small portion of the town at the southern end the sewage requires to be pumped, and this is carried out by means of an ejector, worked by the pressure of the water coming

from higher levels. During a storm the sewage reaches the Sewage Works very rapidly and the large storm flow tends to flush the sewers in the Borough. There are still a few old stone sewers existing in the town, but the majority are modern.

Many of the rainwater pipes are directly connected to the drains and act as ventilators. Many of the street gullies are untrapped.

SEWAGE WORKS.

At the Sewage Works a considerable amount of work has been done in renewing, improving and reconstructing the older Filter Beds, not only during the year under review but throughout the past four or five years. During this period six new Humus Tanks have been constructed and are in use, and between five and six Acres of the older Contact Beds have been enlarged and reconstructed on much improved principles. These new filter beds have been constructed with concrete sides and bottom, and with perforated tiles to form a false bottom. This construction makes the beds (except for the removal of the clinker or slag with which they are filled) practically permanent. The false bottom allows better draining and aeration and besides giving better purification, will probably extend the life of the filtering material.

Eight of the Sprinkler Filters have been entirely overhauled and the sprinkler apparatus put into good order. A somewhat unusual arrangement has been adopted by fixing six arms to each sprinkler, with the view to getting a more even balance of the arms. The remaining six sprinklers also require some repairs and re-adjustment.

The scheme of sewage treatment is as follows :—

1. Two Detritus Tanks with Coarse or Fine Screens.
2. Twelve Sedimentation Tanks, each with a capacity of 201,600 gallons.
3. Filter or Bacterial 1st Contact Beds, about fourteen Acres.
4. Fourteen Continuous or Sprinkler Filters for 2nd Contact.
5. Two Contact Beds for Effluent from the Tanks when drawn off for cleaning.
6. One Fiddian Distributor for 2nd Contact.
7. Eight Humus Tanks.

The average dry weather flow is estimated at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. In storm times the daily flow has exceeded 30 million gallons, and at times the rate for short periods has been nearly forty million gallons.

After screening and continuous sedimentation the tank effluent is treated either by double contact in Contact Beds and then Sprinkler Filters or by single contact in one or other of these appliances, mainly in the latter. The Contact Beds are chiefly filled with hard and well-screened Destructor clinker, which has proved a most satisfactory medium. Six of the Sprinkler Filters are filled with stone and crushed slag and two of the Contact Filters are also filled with slag.

The total area of the Sewage Works Land is about 92 Acres. It was intended originally to carry out land treatment but the soil was found to be quite unsuitable.

The sewage may be described as a strong domestic sewage in dry weather. Analyses are carried out daily of the Sewage Tank Effluent and Final Effluents and Incubation Tests are also made to ascertain the putrifactive

condition of the Effluent. Owing to certain reconstruction work and to collapse of certain drains at the works, during the greater part of the year it has not been possible to give the full treatment which is necessary and in consequence the Effluent has often proved unsatisfactory. Towards the close of the year these matters were to a great extent remedied.

The following is the average of the Analyses during the year in grain per gallon :—

| Sewage | | | | | Tank Effluent | Final Effluent |
|----------------------------|------|--|--|--|---------------|----------------|
| Oxygen absorbed four hours | 4.02 | | | | 3.23 | 1.25 |
| Free Ammonia | 2.65 | | | | 2.64 | 0.96 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia ... | 0.69 | | | | 0.54 | 0.27 |
| Chlorine | 7.3 | | | | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Nitrites | — | | | | — | 0.12 |
| Suspended Matter, Mineral | — | | | | — | 2.7 |
| Do. Volatile | — | | | | — | 4.7 |

98 Samples of the Final Effluent were incubated, of which 92 remained good ; one was unsatisfactory and five putrified.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

The Council decided some years ago that wherever possible every house should have separate closet accommodation, but the work of providing additional closets for houses with insufficient accommodation as well as the conversion of pan closets to the water carriage system has, owing to the condition of trade in the town, proceeded very slowly. Many owners are unable to bear the expense, especially where rents are paid very irregularly.

The construction of all the older houses for the working class population did not allow a closet to be constructed inside the house and as a result the larger number of the houses have either a pan closet or a waste water closet in

the adjoining yard. Until the last few years clean water closets were only allowed when a waste water closet was also provided, but this decision has now been rescinded and clean water closets are now put in. There have been no privies in the Borough for at least the last 30 years, the pan closet taking its place. A great number of these were unfortunately converted at the expense of the Corporation to waste water closets which, though appearing to be satisfactory when they first came into use, have subsequently proved not to be so, and are now prohibited.

A great deal of work as the following table shows, is required to keep them in working order. It is intended to convert all the sanitary cans to the water system.

As regards the Ashpits, there are only 252 left in the Borough, and it is expected that all these will be done away with before the close of the present year.

I am of opinion that no sanitary measure has been carried out in the Borough which has had as great an effect on reducing Child Mortality. As the breeding places of flies and disease germs, they have been the source of Infantile Diarrhoea and allied diseases, and their removal has also much improved the condition of property in the more crowded area.

The following table indicates the number of the various Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough at the close of each of the last five years :—

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Ashpits in the Borough | 1210 | 1070 | 804 | 509 | 252 |
| , Ashcans ,, | 29332 | 29836 | 31534 | 32259 | 33043 |
| ,, Sanitary Pans ,, | 2130 | 2030 | 2001 | 1984 | 1842 |
| ,, Water Closets ,, | 7486 | 7807 | 8026 | 8289 | 8540 |
| ,, Waste-water Closets in the Borough | 24743 | 24756 | 24789 | 24811 | 24799 |
| ,, Latrines (Clean Water) in the Borough | 2958 | 2958 | 2953 | 2953 | 2953 |

The Superintendent of the Cleansing Department has supplied me with the following particulars of the work done in relieving blocked Closets.

WATER CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1925.

| | W.W.C's. | W.C's. | Latrines. | TOTAL. |
|--|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| No. of Blockages cleared ... | 6083 | 154 | 146 | 6383 |
| No. of Drains cleared ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 |
| Drains found blocked, requiring excavating ... | ... | ... | ... | 337 |
| Tippers found not working and re-adjusted ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 |
| Tippers, Fittings, &c., found broken ... | ... | ... | ... | 779 |
| New Tippers, Fittings, etc., fixed ... | ... | ... | ... | 785 |
| Visits paid Flushing Latrines, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 10937 |

SCAVENGING.

This is entirely carried out by a Department of the Corporation Services with their own Staff of Men, Horses, Appliances, &c.

There are three Destructors in the Town :

1. RHODES BANK—At this Dépôt, a portion of the Ashcan refuse is screened to remove the dust, and during conveyance on a travelling belt, Tins, Glass Bottles and other materials are removed, the refuse is then burnt and the resulting clinker after crushing and grading is conveyed to the Sewage Works for filter beds and for Mortar making. The waste heat from the cells supplies power to the Machinery, not only at the Destructor Works, but to the adjoining Corporation Workshop.

2. ROBIN HILL—The refuse here is burnt and the clinker used for the Sewage Works and Mortar making. The waste heat is used to heat the water for the adjoining Baths.

3. HOLLINWOOD—After burning, the coarse clinker is sent to the Sewage Works and the finer material is used for Mortar making and for the construction of Paving Flags for the Footpaths, School Playgrounds, Private Yards, &c., in the town.

No complaints have been received against any of these Destructors for some years.

The amount of material burnt is tabulated on a later page.

About one-fifth of the Ashes collected is deposited in Tipping Valleys belonging to the Corporation. No Night-soil is disposed of in this manner.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and in table 25 and subsequent ones are summarised the number of Visits, Inspections, Notices Served and other details of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1925.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report of the work done by your staff of Inspectors during the year.

Contagious Diseases—We have had one outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The outbreak occurred on a farm on which there was 23 cows, 1 calf and 1 pig. They were slaughtered under the supervision of the Officers of the Board of Agriculture, when two cows and the calf were found affected with the disease.

Food Inspection—The visits to premises where food is prepared or deposited for sale, numbered 16,433. As a result of these visits, nearly 19 tons of diseased or unsound food was destroyed, the whole of which was surrendered by the owners.

During the year 180 cases of Tuberculosis in Animals were reported, in addition 76 cases were found, making a total of 256 cases, of these 190 cases occurred in cattle and 66 in swine.

Slaughter Houses—We began the year with 37 Slaughter Houses on the register; one was lapsed during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds—These again have not been visited as often as I had wished. Owing the general outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, I did not think it wise to go from farm to farm.

Samples of Foods and Drugs — During the year 203 samples were obtained under the Food and Drugs Acts, and three samples were purchased informally, a total of 206 samples, which were submitted to the Borough Analyst.

Smoke Inspection—During the year 1,490 observations were made. In five cases the limit was exceeded, and in nine cases it was approached and reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The cases where the limit had been exceeded were reported to the Health Committee and dealt with as follows :—In three cases a legal notice was served ; one offender was cautioned by the Health Committee, and one was prosecuted.

Inspection of Nuisances—During the year 3,070 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, of these 2,826 were remedied during the year. In connection with these nuisances 12,833 re-visits were paid during the year.

Demolition of Ashpits — During the year 218 ashpits were demolished, and 540 dustbins substituted. From the 18th of November, 1909, 7,603 ashpits have been demolished and 18,926 dustbins substituted, at a cost of nineteen shillings and ninepence per ashpit.

Closet Accommodation—The provision of additional closets for houses insufficiently provided for, has resulted in 96 additional closets being provided for houses, and eight additional closets for workshops.

House Inspection—During the year 3,182 houses were inspected under the Town Planning Acts, and 1,802 houses under the Public Health Acts, a total of 4,984 houses. A notice to cleanse was served on 79 occupiers, 73 of which were complied with before the end of the year. The number of houses found defective amounted to 749 under the Town Planning Acts; and 1,477 under the Public Health Acts; a total of 2,226 houses defective, of these 2,073 were repaired during the year. During the year 16 notices were served for overcrowding, 15 of which were complied with before the end of the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings—During the year 9,376 visits were paid, resulting in 59 notices to cleanse, 58 notices for repairs, and six notices for the separation of sexes, four notices for overcrowding, a total of 127 notices. All these notices were complied with before the end of the year.

Infectious Diseases — The number of visits paid amounted to 650, an increase of 281 when compared with the previous year. In addition 93 visits were paid to cases of Consumption, for the purpose of arranging for disinfection.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks for the great assistance I have received from all the members of the staff, and to yourself for your confidence and support.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WINTERBOTTOM,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

LODGING HOUSES.

Three classes of Houses may be included under this heading.

1. Common Lodging Houses.
2. Houses let as lodgings (weekly lodgers).
3. Furnished rooms.

1. **Common Lodging Houses.** These premises are under the control of the Police, and regularly inspected by a Special Member of the Force. The following are particulars of the accommodation :—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Total number of Lodging Houses | ... | ... | 12 |
| Total Nightly Accommodation... | .. | ... | 862 |
| Total Accommodation reserved for Females | ... | | 70 |
| No. of Lodging Houses receiving Women only. | | | 2 |

2. **Houses Let in Lodgings.** These differ little from the Common Lodging Houses except that the occupants are weekly lodgers, many of whom have resided in the same house for years. In several instances the proprietor or caretaker not only cooks but mends for the lodgers. They come under the Bye-Laws relating to Houses let as Lodgings and are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors. They are generally kept clean and in a good condition.

3. Furnished Rooms. These also come under the above Bye-laws and are all visited at least once a month by a Sanitary Inspector. Their condition varies very considerably, many are kept perfectly clean but others require constant supervision. There is a gradual increase in the number of these premises ; the house shortage, the exceedingly profitable results, the poverty and there is no doubt the deterioration of some of the people through unemployment, all conduce to this. A great number of the houses let in this manner are very delapidated and barely comply with the bye-laws, while the rents charged are exorbitant.

During the year one owner of one of these houses was prosecuted by the direction of the Public Prosecutor for infringement of the Rents Act. The fines and refund of rents ordered by the magistrates, &c., amounted to upwards of £400, which was estimated to be about equal to his profits on the house for one year. As some of those in this business rent a number of houses and sub-let them as furnished rooms, the profits must be very considerable.

There were on the Register at the close of the year 163 houses, representing 786 rooms let as lodgings, 127 Notices were served for various defects, all of which have been complied with.

During the year 9,376 visits of inspection have been made to these premises.

In the Parliamentary Bill promoted during the year power was obtained requiring the registration of these houses before they are let as furnished rooms, and giving power to strike them off the register and prohibit their letting as furnished rooms if they are considered unsuitable.

This power should be of considerable value in improving their condition as there is a great difference in merely complying with the Bye-laws and in keeping them in good tenantable condition. A large proportion of these houses are in the area dealt with as an Insanitary area and which ere long will all be closed and demolished. I am, however, of opinion that unless housing accommodation for a good proportion of the displaced tenants is provided near the area they will only transfer to an adjoining district. They cannot afford to run a house, would not keep it in good condition, and much prefer to live near the centre of the town. I am in favour of small combined flats for a large proportion of these tenants.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following is a list of these trades in the Borough. All of them are regularly inspected :—

| OFFENSIVE TRADES. | | | | | 1924. | 1925. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Tripe Boilers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Marine Stores | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 |
| Grease Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Gut Scrapers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Hide and Skin Depots | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Chemical Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | — | — |
| | | | | | 29 | 29 |

Though there is a slight variation in the character, the total number remains the same.

None of them are very large or extensive and most of them small private concerns.

231 Visits were paid to these premises but it was necessary to serve only 3 notices for the Abatement of Nuisances, two of which have been complied with at the close of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

For reasons given in an earlier part of the report, the town suffers considerably from an excess of smoke. Iron work is rapidly corroded, paint work rapidly deteriorates, and the health of the people undoubtedly is lowered. Bronchitis and chest diseases claim a high numbers of victims and in young children the absence of sunlight through the smoke cloud has a debilitating effect. Vegetation generally only exists and the increase of work in cleaning and washing causes considerable unnecessary expense.

The smoke emitted from the mill chimneys, especially in almost uncontrolled districts, contributes to this condition very largely, but householders considerably add to it.

In Tables 28 to 32 details of the observations and other matters associated with black smoke are given, nearly 1,500 half-hourly observations were taken.

The District Inspectors take smoke observations in their own districts and though in the Borough the emissions very seldom exceed the limit better results would, in my opinion, be obtained by the observations being taken by a technically qualified man who could go into the mill, find out the cause of an excessive emission and instruct the fireman or the owners how to prevent it. Many short emissions, well below the limit and easily avoidable, cause considerable pollution of the atmosphere.

The measures for dealing with smoke should not end with taking an observation, ascertaining if any excuse can be given, and reporting to the authority. The limit of black smoke allowed before reporting to the Committee for proceedings is a liberal one and is as follows:—

1. Where one or two boilers are working, two minutes black smoke in the half-hour.
2. Where three boilers are working, three minutes in the half-hour.
3. Where four or more boilers are working, four minutes in the half-hour.

When the amount of black smoke emitted approaches the limit allowed, a communication is sent to the firm pointing out the excessive emission.

During the year only five firms were found to exceed the limit. The details of these and the action taken is to be found in Table 30.

During the past year or two an endeavour has been made to form a combined district in South-east Lancashire for the purpose of dealing with smoke pollution of the atmosphere, but so far without result.

Personally I feel strongly that no great improvement will take place in the Oldham atmosphere until such combined action is taken.

With regard to the pollution by the smoke from house fires, three measures are required:—(1) Education of the public, principally of the women, who chiefly control the household fire. (2) The placing on the market at a

reasonable cost some form of smokeless fuel, and (3) the cheapening of supplies of gas and electricity for both cooking and heating.

These statements have been made over and over again, but very little progress is made except that both the use of gas and electricity is on the increase.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories—The inspection of Factories is confined to :—

1. The Mill Reservoirs. Only one or two Mills now use sewer water for condensing purposes, and consequently very few nuisances have occurred.
2. Smoke observations of the amount of black smoke emitted from the chimneys, this is dealt with under a previous heading.
- 3 The provision of efficient fire escapes, when complained of or reported by the Factory Inspectors.
4. The removal of nuisances complained of or reported by the Factory Inspectors.

Workshops—With regard to the Workshops, these are regularly visited.

893 Visits were paid to these premises during the year and 42 out of the 45 Notices served for defects were complied with before the close of the year. Particulars of these defects are to be found in Table 25.

At the close of the year there were 491 workshops on the Register. This number shows a decrease of 76 from the previous year.

The following is a list of the Workshops registered :—

| | | | |
|---|----|--|----|
| Bakers .. | 6 | Machine Brokers .. | 6 |
| Blacksmiths .. | 6 | Mackintosh Manufacturers .. | 1 |
| Blind Manufacturers..... | 1 | Mantle Makers .. | 14 |
| Blind Women's Industry ... | 1 | Marine Stores .. | 3 |
| Bookbinders .. | 3 | Milliners .. | 53 |
| Bottlers (Beer) .. | 2 | Mineral Water Manufacturer | 2 |
| Brass Founders..... | 1 | Opticians .. | 1 |
| Brush Makers .. | 5 | Pattern Makers .. | 3 |
| Cabinet Makers..... | 5 | Picture Framers .. | 4 |
| Carriage Builders .. | 3 | Plumbers ... | 10 |
| Cartsheet Manufacturers | 2 | Printers .. | 4 |
| Cloggers .. | 64 | Restaurants .. | 4 |
| Coffin Makers .. | 3 | Roller Coverers .. | 2 |
| Coopers .. | 1 | Rope Makers .. | 3 |
| Cotton Waste Dealers .. | 27 | Saddlers ... | 5 |
| Curriers .. | 3 | Saw Cutters .. | 2 |
| Cycle Makers and Motor Engineers .. | 6 | Scale Makers..... | 2 |
| Dentists .. | 3 | Shirt Makers .. | 2 |
| Drapers (Underwear and Skirts) .. | 4 | Shoe Makers .. | 69 |
| Dress Makers .. | 19 | Skewer Makers .. | 1 |
| Dyers .. | 1 | Skip Makers .. | 6 |
| Drysalters (Chemists) .. | 4 | Sugar Boilers .. | 3 |
| Electricians .. | 4 | Tailors..... | 34 |
| Electro-Platers .. | 2 | Tile Makers ... | 2 |
| Firewood Manufacturers .. | 2 | Tinsmiths ... | 15 |
| French Polishers .. | 1 | Umbrella Manufacturers .. | 2 |
| Heating Apparatus Manufac- turers .. | 1 | Upholsterers .. | 2 |
| Horse-hair Draughter .. | 1 | Watch Makers .. | 6 |
| Hosiery & Stocking Knitters | 6 | Wire Workers .. | 1 |
| Ice Cream Manufacturers ... | 5 | Wheelwrights..... | 6 |
| Iron Founders .. | 2 | Wringing Machine Manufac- turers .. | 2 |
| Joiners .. | 10 | Sundry Trades .. | 5 |
| Laundries .. | 12 | | |

THEATRES, &c.

The Sanitary conveniences at the various Theatres, Picture Houses &c., have been regularly inspected throughout the year, and have invariably been found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Superintendent Schools Medical Officer, and a separate report on the work in connection with the Schools has been issued.

The Medical Officer or his Staff deal with cases of Infectious Disease reported by the Teachers and both for these and for the notifiable diseases information is sent as to the necessary exclusion of cases and contacts from the Schools.

Briefly there are 35 Elementary Schools in the Borough with 72 departments, viz. : 2 Boys ; 2 Girls ; 35 Mixed, and 33 Infants. The number of children on the registers was 20,616.

There is also a Municipal Secondary School and three Higher Standard Centres.

There are also five Special Schools for : 1, Mentally Defective ; 2, Physically Defective ; 3, Blind ; 4, Deaf ; and 5, an Open-Air Residential School for delicate or pre-Tubercular Children.

There is also a large Grammar School in the town with a Boys' and Girls' Department. The building is a modern and well equipped Institution.

There are also a few small Preparatory and Private Schools.

HOUSING.

I. General Housing Conditions in the Town.

(1). A general statement as to the density of the population and the size of the houses in which they live is given in an earlier portion of the Report. Generally the condition of the houses is good and, with the exception of the Smethurst Street Area now condemned as an insanitary area and to be demolished and containing 259 houses, there is no slum area in the town. Small collections of a few old and badly placed houses exist in various parts of the town, and several of them ought to be closed and demolished or considerably improved, but owing to the scarcity of houses it has not been considered advisable to take this action. Even an unsatisfactory house is better than no house at all.

No back-to-back houses have been built in the town for upwards of 40 years, there are however 2,657 of them still existing. During the time when houses were more plentiful many of this type of house were converted into through houses but recently measures for this have been postponed. A large proportion of this type of house consists of four rooms and these in the process of conversion need very considerable reconstruction otherwise the resulting house is too large for the ordinary working class family.

Formerly it was a common practice for the more thrifty to join a Building Club and through them erect a house for themselves and frequently two or three adjoining as a provision for old age, and in consequence a very large proportion of the people in the town own either their own dwelling or house property.

This practice has almost entirely ceased for some years, but there are still ample and easy facilities for anyone with a few pounds in hand to purchase his own house either

through the Co-operative Stores or one of the remaining Housing Companies.

The cost of building and the cost of carrying out repairs have practically relegated the building of houses for the working class to the Town Council.

(2). The Corporation have in hand several schemes for building houses to remedy the deficiency and also to rehouse those displaced by the demolition of the houses in the Insanitary Areas, but progress is exceedingly slow.

(3). There have been no important changes in population recently and none except the removal of the people from the Insanitary Area contemplated in the future.

II. Overcrowding.

Although there is much moral overcrowding and any house, at all habitable, is eagerly sought for by numerous applicants, there is very little technical overcrowding. In house inspections, &c., carried out during the year only 16 cases came to light and 15 of these were remedied before the close of the year, and it was not necessary to take any legal action.

III. Fitness of Houses.

As previously stated the general standard of house property is good and many of the defects (except in the older property) is more often than not consequent upon the carelessness or neglect of the tenant.

In the older property the character of defects are—

Insufficient space round houses owing to bad planning.

Insufficient Ventilation in the houses.

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.

Broken Walls, Ceilings and Floors, the consequence of age, and

Defective Roofs and Spouting due to the same cause.

New Houses—During the past year there were 179 new houses erected. 129 were erected by private builders and 126 of these received State assistance under the Housing Acts, and 50 houses were completed by the Corporation, making a total of 179 new houses.

This is the largest number with the exception of 1922, when the number of new houses was 318, erected during any of the previous ten years. In the last five years 652 houses have been erected, but in the previous five years only 50.

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSING INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1925.

In the following summary is given the Inspections and measures which have been carried out during the year, and in the Tabulation towards the end of the Report, further details are given.

Following this is a summary of the houses inspected and the conditions found since the Housing Act of 1909 came into force. There is now a Card Index of all houses in the Borough containing particulars of each house. Notices served for nuisances or defects and the deaths and major cases of Infectious Diseases which have occurred in the house.

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Number Inspected under Town Planning Acts... | 3182 |
| „ „ „ „ Public Health „ ... | 1802 |
| Total | <u>4984</u> |

The following houses were voluntarily closed :—
HOUSES VOLUNTARILY CLOSED.

| Total Number Closed. | NATURE OF HOUSE. | | | REASON FOR CLOSING. |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| | Through | Single. | Back to Back | |
| 1 | 1 | — | — | Conversion into a Garage |
| 2 | 2 | — | — | Conversion into a Garage |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | — | Pulled down, Street Improvement |
| 2 | 2 | — | — | Pulled down, Rebuilt Salvation Barracks |

HOUSES CLOSED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

| No. R'port'd | No. of Houses Closed | | No. Ad- journd | Plans to be Sub- mitted | No. De- mol'shed | Houses Demolished | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | By L.A. | By Owner | | | | By Owner | By L.A. |
| 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |

20, Higher Moor.

CLASS OF HOUSES CLOSED.

| No. Closed | Through | Single | Under Dwellings |
|------------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| 1 | — | 1 | — |

The following table gives a summary of the houses inspected, and the conditions found since the Housing Act came into force :—

| NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED (HOUSE TO HOUSE). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | Total |
| No. of Houses.. | 780 | 520 | 326 | 2826 | 3761 | 1551 | 1653 | 553 | 318 | 4098 | 6164 | 4926 | 4210 | 5207 | 4984 | 41877 |
| Overcrowded ... | 1 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | 25 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 105 |
| Structurally Defective ... | 310 | 276 | 87 | 728 | 842 | 336 | 327 | 169 | 69 | 527 | 703 | 854 | 365 | 1977 | 2226 | 9796 |
| Dirty Houses ... | 14 | 33 | 14 | 270 | 283 | 190 | 194 | 107 | 51 | 92 | 88 | 110 | 81 | 104 | 79 | 1710 |
| Defective Roofs | 151 | 101 | 25 | 225 | 456 | 258 | 215 | 150 | 74 | 273 | 438 | 435 | 400 | 759 | 586 | 4546 |
| „ Drains | 36 | 12 | — | 28 | 56 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 13 | — | — | — |
| Percentage of Defective H'ses | 40 | 53 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 31 | 22 | 13 | 11·4 | 17·3 | 7·4 | 37·9 | 44·6 | 26·24 |
| Percentage of Dirty Houses. | 1·8 | 6·5 | 4·3 | 9·6 | 7·5 | 12·2 | 11·8 | 19·3 | 16·0 | 2·2 | 1·4 | 2·23 | 1·92 | 2·7 | 1·58 | 7·28 |
| No. of Notices Served..... | 702 | 516 | 146 | 1258 | 1682 | 893 | 821 | 500 | 278 | 843 | 1208 | 1471 | 857 | 1298 | 1107 | 13580 |

Difficulties in Remedying Unfitness.

As already stated the house shortage is the principal obstacle in promoting measures for improvement, but other improvements have been postponed on account of the financial position of the small owners of property. Bad trade ; shortness of work ; lack of income from investments combined with the too frequent non-payment of rent have made it impossible for several owners to effect the improvements. In a few instances the owners are old people whose only means of living depends on the rents they receive and who in many cases only have a life interest in the property. In such cases if the improvement is carried out by the Public Authority the owners would have no means of living.

The increased cost of improvements, especially those associated with the building trades, also tends to delay matters.

Unhealthy Areas.

Beyond the Smethurst Street Area officially represented to the Council in September, 1923, and respecting which an enquiry was held in March, 1924, no other areas have been considered of this nature.

The formal approval of this Scheme was received during the year and is being dealt with by the Surveyors' Committee. I understand it is proposed to build houses on the outskirts of the town to house the displaced people, to clear the site, to set back the line of the two main roads and sell the frontages for shops or other purposes.

V. Bye Laws.

These are referred to on a previous page.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A). Milk Supply—There are very few dairy farms within the Borough, the total number being 45. These farms comprise of 101 cowsheds. During the past year there has practically been no change in their condition, either in number or in the air space allowed for each cowshed. All the cowsheds have in the past been measured up as to the cubic capacity and a register kept of the number of Cows allowed in each cowshed. Each has now over 600 cubic feet per Animal, which is a considerable improvement to that which at one time existed in the Borough. The milk supply from these farms is mainly distributed by the farmers themselves to their private customers. A further supply is distributed to private customers by farmers who reside in other districts, but near the border of the town, and a large quantity of milk comes by train or by motor from the adjoining counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire and even Shropshire.

One of the Co-operative Societies and two Private Companies carry out a process of sterilization of the milk, but though the milk is sold in bottles it is not labelled as sterilized and therefore no special licence is required.

No application has yet been received from anyone in the Borough for the sale of any special class of milk graded Pasteurized or Tubercular free.

Milk samples which have been purchased for analysis have been reported by the Borough Analyst to be generally of a high-standard.

There were 349 Milk Shops on the register at the commencement of the year and during the year 47 lapsed and 110 new premises were licensed, leaving on the register at the end of the year 412. Where the premises are not altogether suitable licences are only issued on the understanding that bottled milk only is sold.

During the year 153 visits were paid to Dairies and Cowsheds and 1,020 to the retail Milk Shops.

There are in the Borough also five Ice Cream Manufacturers, and during the year 267 visits of Inspection have been paid to them.

(B). Meat—No arrangement has been undertaken by the Corporation for marking Meat under the Regulations 1924.

As regards the killing at the various Slaughter Houses, this is in most cases on regular days and at regular times, and visits are made accordingly. Notice of any special killings is required to be given.

The Slaughter Houses are visited regularly by the Chief Inspector, or by the Assistant Food Inspector, and also visited each year before the renewal of the Licence by the Medical Officer of Health. 3,000 visits were made by the Inspectors, equal to nearly an average of two visits to each Slaughter House per week. Some of the Slaughter Houses are very small, but they are generally well kept, and only one formal notice was served during the year which was complied with.

In addition to the Meat from the local Slaughter Houses a considerable quantity is brought into the town from the Abattoirs in Salford and Birkenhead. Large quantities of Frozen Meat also come into the town.

During the year about 18 tons of meat and allied foods were condemned and burnt at the Destructors. By burning this material, as well as other animal refuse, fish offal, &c., a considerable quantity of valuable material is wasted, which by a proper recovery plant could be rendered suitable for Poultry Food, or Manurial Products.

The Food Shops are also visited, over 10,000 visits being paid to the Meat, Fish and other Food Products during the year.

An endeavour has been made to carry out the Public Health (Meat) Regulations and no report has been made of its infringement. Owing, however, to the uncertainty of the requirements as to shop frontage no action in respect of this has been taken and some of the shops, and especially the temporary stalls in the markets, are not satisfactory.

There is no Public Abattoir in the town, but during the past year the erection of one has been under consideration, but the matter was postponed owing to financial stress in the district. A Cold Store was included in the scheme.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

| | | 1920. | Jan. 1925. | Dec. 1925. |
|------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|
| Registered | ... .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Licensed | ... .. | 40 | 37 | 36 |
| | | — | — | — |
| Total | .. | 40 | 37 | 36 |
| | | — | — | — |

(C). **Other Foods**—The Bakehouses are all regularly inspected. A large proportion of these are very small premises and particulars can be found in Table 26 on a later page. It was only necessary to serve 10 notices for the removal of defects, all of which were complied with.

(D).—No information as regards any cases of Food Poisoning has been received during the past year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The number of samples of different kinds of food purchased under the Food and Drugs Act is tabulated below.

The number purchased in this town is somewhat below the number which in most towns would be required, owing to the Co-operative Societies having branches in all parts of the town, who supply a large proportion of the groceries, &c., and if samples were taken from these shops it would be really duplicating the articles :—

NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

| Informal Samples | Formal Samples | Description of Sample | Genuine | Not Genuine | Summoned before Magistrates | Cautioned | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Com- mittee | Letter |
| — | * 1 | Preserved Cream | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| — | 6 | Lard | 6 | — | — | — | |
| — | 14 | Rice | 14 | — | — | — | |
| — | 29 | Butter | 29 | — | — | — | |
| — | 9 | Coffee | 9 | — | — | — | |
| 3 | 107 | Milk | 102 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| — | 6 | Jam | 6 | — | — | — | |
| — | 8 | Pearl Barley... .. | 8 | — | — | — | |
| — | 4 | Pepper | 4 | — | — | — | |
| — | 3 | Baking Powder | 3 | — | — | — | |
| — | 4 | Condensed Milk | 4 | — | — | — | |
| — | * 3 | Cheese | 3 | — | — | — | |
| — | x 4 | Scotch Whisky | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| — | x 4 | Rum | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| — | 1 | Skimmed Milk | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 3 | 203 | | 193 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 |

x Submitted under the Licensing Act (Sec. 10) 1921.
* Submitted under the Public Health (Milk and Cream Regulations) 1912.

The following are the particulars of the samples not genuine :—

No. 1. preserved cream contained 6·3 grains per lb. of boric acid, and was not labelled. The vendor cautioned by letter.

MILK SAMPLES.—Eight were not genuine, and in four of these cases the vendor was summoned before the Magistrates, two appeared before the Committee and were cautioned and paid the analyst's fee, and one was cautioned by letter.

No. 45 contained 3·72 milk fat and 8·28 solids not fat. Certified to contain 2·5 per cent. of added water. The vendor was cautioned by letter.

No. 53 contained 4·7 per cent. of added water. Fined £8 0s. 0d. by the magistrates.

No. 54 contained 4·1 per cent. of added water.

No. 55 contained 5·1 per cent. of added water. These two were merged in one case and the vendor was fined £8 0s. 0d. by the magistrates.

No. 133 was deficient in fat.

No. 134 was deficient in fat.

The vendor appeared before the Committee and paid £2 2s. 0d. towards the expenses of the analyst, after being cautioned.

No. 141 was adulterated with 12·4 per cent. of added water. Was fined £10 0s. 0d. by the magistrates.

One sample of milk found not to be genuine was an informal sample.

No. 198 Scotch Whisky. Found to be 38·4 degrees under proof.

No. 199 Rum. Found to be 48·79 degrees under proof.

No. 200 Scotch Whisky. Found to be 39·34 degrees under proof.

No. 201 Rum. Found to be 42·91 degrees under proof. The vendors of these samples appeared before the Committee and after being cautioned, paid £1 1s. 0d. towards the expenses of the analyst in each case.

The Analyst in his special report states that all the milk samples were free from preservatives and colouring matter, and that the average composition was well above the minimum, as defined in the Milk Regulations, 1901, and the record is on the whole quite satisfactory, and compares favourably with towns of a similar size.

In the quarter ending June, the average quality of milk was somewhat lower than in the other quarters.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

1. MIDWIVES—A list of those practising in the town is given on a previous page.

The Superintendent Nurse of the Infant Welfare Centre visits them at regular intervals.

During the year she paid 238 visits in connection with them. There were no serious complaints in connection with their work, any minor defections on being pointed out were at once remedied. The part of their work which is not carried out in the most complete manner is the Ante-natal.

2. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS—

Briefly the town is divided into six Districts, each of two wards, and there are six Health Visitors, one in charge of each District. There is in each District one Infant Welfare Centre, open one afternoon each week, under the charge of the Health Visitor, with the exception of Hollinwood where there is also a Sub-centre. Owing to the Centre in this District being moved to a more central situation, it is intended that this Sub-centre should shortly be discontinued.

The Assistant Medical Officer attends each centre alternate weeks for consultation and advice, and on the other week the Nurse gives a Lecture or Practical Demonstration on some matter relating to the care of Infants or Mothers.

Babies are weighed at their attendances and full records are kept of their progress. During the past year the babies were required to be undressed for weighing.

There was a good deal of opposition to this, and the numbers decreased for a time at the Centres but it is now becoming an accepted necessity, and the numbers attending are again increasing. All children receiving free Milk Supplies must attend one of the Centres regularly unless prevented by illness and produce their Weighing Card when applying for an extension of the supply.

There is also a Centre adjoining the Health Office which is open all day, and is under the charge of a Superintendent Nurse. The Assistant Medical Officer attends on alternate Monday afternoons, and on most mornings at 10-0 a.m. for consultation for infants or by expectant mothers. There is an Infant Clinic attached, where such minor ailments as do not require medical treatment can be attended to. Any case requiring medical treatment is sent on to the private Medical Attendant or to the Infirmary or elsewhere as is advisable.

Dried Milk Supplies are kept at this centre for sale to those regularly attending the Centres, or for free distribution to cases where, after enquiry, a free supply has been sanctioned.

A slight change has been made during the year by appointing an additional Health Visitor whose main duty it is to visit cases of minor Infectious Diseases in Children, &c. This arrangement allows the other Visitors to devote themselves more fully to their special duties and secures better isolation of the patients and improved arrangements in connection with School Attendance.

A Young Girl Clerk has also been appointed to relieve them of much purely clerical work in keeping the records, &c.

There are no Voluntary Assistants in connection with Infant Welfare Work except a few who occasionally attend the Branch Centres and assist in the weighings, &c.

The visits made by the Health Visitors during the year were as follows :—

| | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|------|-------|
| First Visits to Infants under 1 year ... | 2256 | 2261 |
| Total Visits to Infants under 1 year ... | 8070 | 9005 |
| Total Visits to Children 1 to 5 years ... | 8280 | 11982 |
| First Visits to Expectant Mothers ... | 360 | 538 |
| Total Visits to Expectant Mothers ... | 652 | 910 |
| Visits to Ophthalmia Cases ... | 14 | 20 |
| „ Puerperal Fever ... | 6 | 6 |
| „ Measles ... | 1786 | 1547 |
| „ Whooping Cough ... | 136 | 399 |
| „ Chicken Pox ... | — | 877 |
| „ Infant Deaths ... | 216 | 251 |
| „ Sundry Enquiries ... | 761 | 527 |
| Total Visits to Infectious Cases ... | 3307 | 2864 |

The following Table gives an indication of the attendance of the Mothers and Infants at the various Centres :—

| | Hollin- wood Centre | Beulah | Bent House | Overens Street | Fisher Street | Copster Hill | Ripp'nd'n Road | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| No. on Books ... | 116 | 29 | 90 | 100 | 94 | 100 | 89 | 618 |
| Attendances— | | | | | | | | |
| Mother & Child | 1319 | 198 | 1743 | 2227 | 1309 | 2144 | 1517 | 10457 |
| Av. Attendance | 31 | 9 | 47 | 50 | 31 | 49 | 35 | 31 |
| Av. Attendance per Mother ... | 11 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 17 | 17 |
| No. of Expectant Mothers | — | 2 | — | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 36 |
| No. of Meetings | 43 | 22 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 288 |

THE TOWN HALL CENTRE.

This Centre differs from the other Centres as the Nurse in charge does not make home visits, and that there is an Infant Clinic where minor ailment cases are attended to and advice given. Cases are frequently sent by doctors for dressing, etc. There is also an Ante-natal Clinic.

As will be seen from the following Statistics the number of Ante-natal Cases who attend is gradually increasing. These cases though few in number take up a great deal of time, and it will be difficult to deal with them under the present arrangements if they go on increasing to any great extent with the present Staff.

The following are statistics of the work at this Centre—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

| | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|-------|------|
| Number of Cases on the Books | 720 | 630 |
| Total Number of Attendances | 19972 | 9967 |
| Number of Meetings | 188 | 188 |
| Average Number at each Meeting | 58 | 53 |
| Average Attendance per Mother | 13 | 14 |
| Number of Ante-natal Cases | 54 | 102 |
| Number of Visits paid by Ante-natal Cases | 205 | 321 |
| Number of Visits paid to Midwives | 240 | 238 |

INFANT CLINIC.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Total Visits paid to Clinic for advice ... | 1554 | 1429 |
|--|------|------|

SUMMARY OF CASES WHICH ATTENDED AT THE CLINIC.

| Disease | No. | Visits to Clinic | Cured | Operation (Infirmary) | Improved | Under Treatment |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Sores... .. | 212 | 340 | 204 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Septic Umbilicus ... | 44 | 178 | 42 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Abscess | 13 | 45 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Deformities | 9 | 24 | ... | 4 | ... | 9 |
| Hernia | 25 | 84 | 3 | 3 | ... | 20 |
| Circumcision | 19 | 40 | 19 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Sore Eyes | 39 | 204 | 37 | 10 | ... | 2 |
| Marasmus | 58 | 180 | ... | 17 | 40 | 44 |
| Skin Eruptions ... | 68 | 118 | 64 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Ear, Throat & Nose | 14 | 58 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Rickets | 74 | 228 | ... | 34 | 50 | 32 |
| Total ... | 575 | 1499 | 382 | 93 | 90 | 127 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In the town there were 221 deaths under the age of one year among the babies legitimately born, giving an infantile mortality rate of 102 per 1,000 births. Among the illegitimate children there were 15 deaths, giving a rate of 131 per 1,000.

The causes of Infant Deaths during the past five years were as follows :—

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Infectious Diseases | 15 | 29 | 26 | 18 | 4 |
| Premature Births | 87 | 67 | 46 | 60 | 53 |
| Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus | 47 | 38 | 56 | 41 | 44 |
| Diarrhoea & Digestive Diseases | 57 | 35 | 29 | 30 | 8 |
| Tubercular Diseases | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Respiratory Diseases | 50 | 60 | 63 | 65 | 35 |
| Convulsions | 16 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 |
| Syphilis | 13 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Other Causes | 49 | 46 | 44 | 39 | 72 |
| Total | 341 | 301 | 289 | 275 | 236 |

The following Table compares the Death Rates in Infants from certain causes of disease during

- 1—The six years previous to the employment of Women Health Visitors.
- 2—The six years of the employment of two Women Health Visitors.
- 3—The first six years after the Notification of Births.
- 4—The last five years in which there has been a complete Scheme for Visiting all Infants born.

It is especially noticeable that a great reduction has taken place in the percentage of deaths from such causes as are associated with the improper feeding and treatment of

Children such as Diarrhœa, Convulsions, Dentition and Zymotic Disease, while those connected with Congenital conditions show no decrease.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia are the cause of a large number of deaths though there is a considerable reduction in the percentage.

The results of the treatment of the few wasting babies admitted to hospital indicates that with a well equipped babies hospital a considerable reduction in the number of deaths registered under the head of Atrophy and Debility could be effected.

Compared with the rest of the Country the Infantile Mortality rate is high, due largely to the number of Lung Cases.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1896-1901 | Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1902-1907 | Death Rate per 1,000 Births in 1908-1913 | Death Rate per 1,000 Births in 1921-1925 |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Premature Births | 20·07 | 21·71 | 22·36 | 23·57 |
| Congenital Defects | 2·77 | 5·23 | 3·84 | 3·15 |
| Atrophy, Inanition & Debility | 21·41 | 17·78 | 15·89 | 17·01 |
| Diarrhœa | 41·06 | 17·54 | 20·34 | 2·48 |
| Other Zymotics | 14·20 | 13·33 | 9·78 | 6·92 |
| Convulsions | 14·74 | 10·54 | 6·88 | 4·82 |
| Dentition | 2·87 | 2·13 | 1·78 | 1·13 |
| Tuberculosis | 7·39 | 4·86 | 4·02 | 1·95 |
| Pneumonia and Bronchitis ... | 38·75 | 30·70 | 26·71 | 20·33 |
| Other Causes | 36·15 | 27·59 | 25·35 | 27·18 |
| | 179·42 | 150·42 | 136·95 | 108·55 |
| Excluding Premature Births and Congenital Defects ... | 158·6 | 123·5 | 110·75 | 81·72 |

The Infantile Mortality rate in the various Wards in actual Residents was as follows :—

| WARDS | No. of Births | Birth Rate | No of Deaths under 1 yr. | Rate per 1000 births |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Clarksfield | 224 | 14.1 | 27 | 120 |
| Hollinwood | 163 | 16.4 | 27 | 166 |
| St. Paul's | 227 | 15.2 | 20 | 88 |
| Werneth | 164 | 13.6 | 14 | 85 |
| St. Peter's | 107 | 9.3 | 7 | 65 |
| St. Mary's | 194 | 17.6 | 18 | 93 |
| Westwood | 335 | 22.4 | 22 | 66 |
| Waterhead | 212 | 15.2 | 17 | 80 |
| Mumps | 164 | 19.2 | 15 | 91 |
| St. James's..... | 134 | 11.9 | 21 | 156 |
| Hartford | 176 | 13.4 | 18 | 102 |
| Coldhurst | 179 | 17.0 | 30 | 167 |
| Borough | 2279 | 15.5 | 236 | 103 |

Coldhurst Ward has again a very high rate. It is one of the most densely populated and includes the Scheduled insanitary area.

St. James's which has a very low birth rate, has a very high Infantile Mortality rate, this high incidence appears largely to be due to Chest Complaints.

Hollinwood usually a comparatively low rate also has a high one.

MATERNITY DEATHS.—Only two deaths were notified as due to Puerperal Fever and three deaths from other accidents of childbirth. There were also nine deaths which occurred after Abortion or Miscarriage. This is equal to a death rate of 2·1 per 1,000 births. The rate including Abortions it is impossible to estimate as the number of them is unknown.

All cases of Puerperal Fever are enquired into and the necessary measures taken as far as the Midwives are concerned.

Nine cases were notified from the Borough and two from the Poor Law Institution. Doctors were in attendance at the birth in five cases out of the nine.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Out of the total number of Births, 1,718 were notified by Midwives, and 459 by Parents or Doctors, giving a percentage of births notified of nearly 95 per cent. The Stillbirths notified numbered 148 or rather over 6 per cent. of the total births.

The usual fees charged by Midwives are 35/- and £2. A very few charge 30/-.

FREE MILK—A scale of income has been fixed, above which no free milk is allowed. The scale is fixed for a free supply when the income of the family after deducting the rent is less than 6/- per head or at half-price when the income is between 6/- and 7/- per head. Each application must be made on a printed form to the Medical Officer of Health. Either fresh milk is supplied from one of the milk sellers, or dried milk from the Centre, and no supply is granted for longer than a month without a fresh application and renewed enquiry.

Owing to the condition of unemployment and short time in the town, a large number of persons have applied for free milk.

In addition to Milk; Virol, Cod Liver Oil, &c., are supplied to those who cannot obtain it when prescribed by the Medical Officer of the Welfare Clinic.

The cost of Dried Milk and those Articles supplied free during the year was £211 17s. 10d.

The cost of the Milk supplied by Farmers and Dairy-men during the year was £492 15s. 0d.

MEDICAL AID was sought by Midwives in 272 cases, and 63 claims were made by the Doctors summoned, for fees amounting to £103 2s. 6d. Unemployment and short time has considerably reduced the amounts which ought to have been repaid.

The repayments during the financial year amounted to £77 18s. 0d., compared with £67 19s. 0d. in the previous year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. — Fourteen cases were notified during the year.

A special enquiry at the close of the year gives the following results;—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Attended at confinement by Midwives | ... | 10 |
| Doctors... | ... | 4 |
| Vision Unimpaired | ... | 10 |
| Vision Impaired Slightly | ... | 1 |
| Vision Impaired Severely | ... | 0 |
| Blind | ... | 0 |
| Died from other causes... | ... | 1 |
| Still under Treatment | ... | 2 |
| Treated at Royal Infirmary | ... | 3 |
| Treated by Private Practitioners | ... | 10 |

Each certified Midwife is supplied with Argentinum Collosol for application to the eyes of the newly born.

All cases of Ophthalmia and Eye Discharges notified by Midwives are visited and kept under observation by the Health Visitors and proper treatment secured.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives a list of the new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from this disease which came to notice during the year :—

| NEW CASES | | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| AGE PERIODS | PULMONARY | | NON-PULMONARY | | PULMONARY | | NON-PULMONARY | |
| | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE |
| 0 to 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 to 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| 5 to 10 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 10 to 15 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 15 to 20 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| 20 to 25 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 to 35 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 35 to 45 | 22 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 10 | ... | 1 |
| 45 to 55 | 18 | 4 | | 2 | 16 | 7 | 2 | ... |
| 55 to 65 | 10 | 7 | 3 | ... | 9 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 65 and upwards | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| TOTALS | 94 | 80 | 45 | 34 | 65 | 56 | 15 | 14 |
| | 174 | | 79 | | 121 | | 29 | |

Only one case was dealt with under the Regulations. That of a Tubercular boy who was engaged in distributing milk. Representation to the farmer was all that was necessary to effect his removal from this employment.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925, Sec. 62.

No action was taken under this Section. It was not necessary to apply for any removal order.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEMES.

1. There is one Dispensary used jointly with the Lancashire County Authority, though with separate officers. The Medical Officer of Health is Tuberculosis Officer, and there is one Assistant Tuberculosis Officer who is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health; the latter now carries out almost all the Clinical work at the Dispensary, and the work in connection with Tuberculosis. There is one Nurse who devotes her whole time to the Dispensary and to visiting tubercular persons, there is also a Clerk who was transferred from the National Health Insurance Staff when the Sanatorium benefit was transferred to the Corporation.

The Dispensary is at 25, Barker St., Oldham, and is open for Oldham patients on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. The clerical work is carried out at the Health Office.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) A Pavilion at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital containing 16 beds for males and 12 for females. These beds are for the more advanced and observation cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with occasionally cases of non-pulmonary disease.

(2) Strinesdale Sanatorium containing 56 beds, only 42 of these are used for patients as rooms containing 14 beds are used for recreation and the nursing staff. The beds in this Sanatorium are for general cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis if not too advanced. There is a resident Medical Officer at the Infectious Diseases Hospital but not at the Sanatorium.

At Westhulme there are two 12-bed wards and six side wards. Observation cases when admitted are placed in single bed side wards, otherwise all the patients are of the same type. In Strinesdale Sanatorium, apart from the division of the sexes, all patients are divided into two classes, T.B. + and T.B. —, and each class is treated in separate parts of the building. When possible, the smaller wards, of which there are six single bedrooms and six two-bed rooms are kept for patients with positive sputum. The children are, as far as practicable, kept apart from the adults, and observation cases are kept in single bed or 2-bed wards. Advanced cases are not usually admitted.

(3) Occasional cases of Tubercular ex-Soldiers and non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis are sent to other Hospitals and Sanatoria in the country. The latter class of cases are sent chiefly to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital but no beds are retained. During the year negotiations have been proceeding with the view of obtaining accommodation for these cases in association with the Lancaster County Council.

(4) The Royal Infirmary admits cases of Tuberculosis for operation, and the Poor Law Institution also has a certain number of beds for cases unsuitable for admission to the Oldham Infirmary.

Cases of Lupus are sent to the Manchester Skin Hospital, but no definite arrangements have been made with this Hospital. Occasional surgical cases have been treated at the Local Authority's expense by the Manchester Royal Infirmary. There is close co-operation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Oldham Royal Infirmary, and the former often visits the latter for the examination of suspected cases of Tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis Officer does not visit the Poor Law Institution.

School Clinic—All cases of chest disease, and all cases of suspected Tuberculosis seen at the School Clinic are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for an opinion and treatment when necessary. Similiar and mutual arrangements exist with reference to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The Dispensary, School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Department, all being under one administrative head, this close co-operation is ensured.

CO-OPERATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

5. Close co-operation exists between the Tuberculosis Officer and the General Practitioners, and a large number of cases are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer by the General Practitioners prior to notification. In 1925, 76 cases were so sent. Besides these a very large number of patients are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer by the General Practitioners for diagnosis. Most of these are seen at the Dispensary, but when too ill to attend they are visited in their own homes. Practitioners are informed when variation in treatment (*e.g.* Hospital, Sanitorium, &c.) is recommended, and the Practitioners usually keep the Tuberculosis Officer posted as regards home conditions.

6. Following up doubtful cases. Cases on whom a definite diagnosis is not made at a first examination are requested to attend again after a short period for further examination. Should they fail to appear, they are written to or visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse, and if this fails by the Tuberculosis Officer. In the case of children or in cases where a diagnosis cannot be made on physical examination, they are taken into Strinesdale Sanatorium, or less frequently, Westhulme Hospital for observation.

7. Until recently, contacts were not systematically examined as a routine; now, however all contacts are visited, examined and classified. Contacts diagnosed non-tubercular are then seen once a year, or if their health is impaired or not up to normal, every three or six months.

8. The Local Authority do not possess an X-Ray Apparatus, but a certain number of cases are sent to the Oldham Royal Infirmary for an X-Ray Photograph. The number is small and no payment is made for such examinations. No special methods of treatment are used, and it is considered that the best results are obtained from the ordinary sanatorium treatment with graduated exercise.

9. No Dental treatment is provided, except that in exceptional cases a Dentist is called in to treat a patient in hospital or sanatorium who requires a tooth extracted.

10. No provision is made by the Council for the provision of nursing for patients living at home. Extra nourishment is provided in the form of milk, and occasionally eggs in selected cases, the order for such nourishment being sent direct to the milk retailer or grocer. Such orders are for four weeks, and may be renewed.

11. There is no provision in Oldham for the treatment of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, but selected cases are sent by the Health Committee to (usually) the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. Such cases are usually Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints. No provision is made for the supply of Surgical Apparatus by the Local Authority but a local Social Welfare Society sometimes supplies such apparatus.

12. There is no voluntary "Care" or "After-Care" Committee; but after discharge from Sanatorium or Hospital, all patients are kept under observation by the Dispensary staff, by their attending the Dispensary or by visits to to their homes.

13. There are no local arrangements for finding employment for patients, only one department of the Corporation is able to employ them and they engage some.

14. No provision is made for the supply of shelters at the homes of patients. The town is not generally suitable for this arrangement.

15. Special points noted locally as to the incidence of Tuberculosis. The dampness of the climate and other atmospheric conditions are responsible for a large number of cases of Bronchitis, and Bronchitis is extremely prevalent in Oldham. The great majority of Tuberculosis patients have in addition a considerable amount of Bronchitis, and in many cases the Bronchitis is at least a predisposing cause of Tuberculosis. Female labour in the mills, and the unhealthy damp heat in these mills are also factors which favour the development of the disease. The occupation in which most cases occur is the Cotton Trade (28 per cent.) and only 6 per cent. cases occur in ironworks in spite of the fact that Textile Machinery Manufacture is the second largest trade in Oldham.

16. Special methods adopted as proposed for the prevention of Tuberculosis. A scheme for the treatment of non-^{Pulmonary}tubercular cases at an Orthopædic Centre, and at an Orthopædic Hospital is awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Health.

No better comment on the results of the supervision of Tuberculosis can be given than that contained in table 10. From this it will be seen that in the last 10 years the deaths per 1,000 of the population have decreased from 1·3 to 0·8 per 1,000 people, this reduction being equal to about 72 fewer deaths per annum from this disease. I regret to say that a few practitioners delay notification until a very late stage of the disease. They must decide for themselves whether this is intentional neglect or inability to diagnose the disease until in an advanced stage. The following tables gives a summary of the local work during the year. It will be noticed that though the number of adults examined has slightly decreased, the number of children examined is much larger.

The number of cases seen at the Dispensary during the past three years was as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Insured Persons and | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
| Ex-service Men ... | 1,371 | 1,569 | 1,533 |
| Non-Insured | 178 | 208 | 161 |
| Children | 583 | 687 | 905 |
| Totals ... | <u>2,132</u> | <u>2,464</u> | <u>2,599</u> |

The number of visits paid to cases at home in 1925 was 623.

Number of cases sent to Dispensary by Private Practitioners, 1925—108.

Number sent to Dispensary by School Medical Officers, 1925—64.

Number sent to Dispensary from Royal Infirmary, 1925

—1.

The following tables give a Summary of the form of treatment recommended at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1925.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

| Ward | Ex-service Men | Insured Persons | Totals |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Clarksfield | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| Coldhurst | 51 | 13 | 64 |
| Hartford | 49 | 46 | 95 |
| Hollinwood | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| Mumps | 40 | 11 | 51 |
| St. James' | 36 | 33 | 69 |
| St. Mary's | 67 | 25 | 92 |
| St. Paul's | 42 | 32 | 74 |
| St. Peter's | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Waterhead... .. | 56 | 18 | 74 |
| Werneth | 49 | 14 | 63 |
| Westwood | 25 | 44 | 69 |
| | 478 | 294 | 772 |

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

| Ward | Ex-service Men | Insured Persons | Non-insured Persons | Totals |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Clarksfield | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Coldhurst | 6 | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| Hartford | 7 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Hollinwood | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Mumps | 6 | 7 | 5 | 18 |
| St. James' | 4 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| St. Mary's | 5 | 11 | 14 | 20 |
| St. Paul's | 3 | 6 | 4 | 13 |
| St. Peter's | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Waterhead | 4 | 10 | 12 | 26 |
| Werneth | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| Westwood | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| | 53 | 75 | 50 | 178 |

The following is a Summary of the Institutional Treatment in the year 1925 :—

| | Westhulmæ | Strinesdale |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Patients in on January 1st | 23 | 23 |
| Patients admitted during the year... | 96 | 77 |
| | 119 | 100 |
| Discharged in ordinary course ... | 30 | 49 |
| Died | 27 | 0 |
| Discharged against medical advice... | 29 | 7 |
| Discharged for other reasons ... | 10 | 5 |
| Transferred to other Institutions ... | 4 | 5 |
| Patients still in, December 31st ... | 19 | 34 |
| | 119 | 100 |

Cases sent outside Oldham :—

| | Away Jan. 1st | Sent during year | Discharged during year | Away Dec 31st |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Pulmonary Cases ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Non-Pulmonary Cases ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Sputum Examinations, Positive | 113 |
| “ “ “ Negative | 425 |
| Total | 538 |

Number of Reports to Ministry of Pensions :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| To Regional and Area Offices, Manchester ... | 51 |
| To Area Office, Oldham | 485 |
| Total | 536 |

The Number of School Exemption Certificates furnished to the local Education Authority was 155.

The following list gives a Summary of the occupations of patients notified to be suffering from Tuberculosis for the first time :

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Canvassers 1 | House Furnisher ... 1 |
| Carpenter 1 | Ironworkers 15 |
| Carter 1 | Labourers 18 |
| Charwoman 1 | Laundry Hand... .. 1 |
| Clerks 4 | Licensed Victualler... .. 1 |
| Clock Worker .. 1 | Millwright 1 |
| Collier 1 | No Occupations ... 49 |
| Cop Tube Worker ... 1 | Painter 1 |
| Cotton Operatives ... 71 | Platelayer 1 |
| Electrical Engineer ... 1 | Plumber 1 |
| Electricians 1 | Porter 1 |
| Engineers 2 | Rope and Twine Worker 1 |
| Errand Boy 1 | Scavenger 1 |
| Fish & Chip Shop Prop. 1 | School 42 |
| Fishmonger 1 | Shopkeeper 1 |
| Grocer's Traveller 1 | Shop Assistants ... 3 |
| Hawkers 2 | Wood Turners... .. 2 |
| Housework 21 | |
| TOTAL... 253 | |

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Scheme for treating the above disease is as follows : It was initiated in consultation with the Medical Practitioners in the town, who appointed two Doctors as their representatives, one on behalf of the Infirmary (Dr. Frank Radcliffe), and one on behalf of the Practitioners not on the Infirmary Staff (Dr. Edward Kershaw), to attend Meetings of the Health Committee, when matters relating to Venereal Diseases were under consideration.

The Scheme arranged was as follows—

1. The Venereal Disease Clinic to be at the Oldham Royal Infirmary.
2. The Assistant Surgeons undertake the work at the Clinic. One of them, Dr. Jackson, being appointed the Official V.D. Officer and to be responsible for the conduct of the Clinic.
3. The Governors of the Infirmary allotted three beds for cases of Venereal Disease, this number was subsequently found not to be necessary and was reduced to two.
4. That a Special Attendant be appointed for male cases, to assist in the Clinic, but more especially in the ablution work, and the necessary Nursing Staff be allotted from the Nursing Staff of the Institution.
5. The Salvarsan and substitutes required to be obtained direct by the Infirmary for use in the Institution, and in order to avoid keeping supplies for General Practitioners at the Health Offices, it was agreed the Dispenser should issue supplies to those Medical Men whose names had been submitted by the Medical Officer of Health as entitled to a supply. In order to save expense to practitioners, the Dispenser agreed to prepare the supplies ready for use.
6. Subsequently to the original agreement, the Infirmary fitted up an ablution ward which is open under supervision at certain times for ablution purposes.
7. Patients can attend at one of the evening Clinics, or in the first instance at one of the outpatient Clinics in the afternoon. No recommendation is required, the

patient, male or female, has only to ask to see the Doctor, without giving any details. If a V.D. case, arrangements are made for future attendances, and if not, emergency treatment is given, and the patient is told to obtain a recommend for the next visit.

8. **Pathological Work.** Specimens of blood for the Wasserman tests are all sent to the Professor of Pathology of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, as well as occasional specimens for Microscopical examination. Practically all the Microscopical work at the Infirmary is done by the male attendant above referred to.

9. **Payment.** The Corporation pay to the Infirmary the cost of maintenance of two beds, estimated at £78 each per annum. They also pay 5/- for each new case which comes for treatment. These sums to include all drugs and appliances, except Salvarsan, &c. A fee of £1 11s. 6d. is paid to the Assistant Surgeon for each Clinic per week; the afternoon work and the evening Clinic, with inpatient work, being considered equal to four Clinics per week. The cost of the Salvarsan substitutes is paid to the Infirmary, and also a proportion of the salary of the male attendant who does other work in the Institution. The fees for Wasserman tests, &c., are paid to the Professor of Pathology in Manchester. At the close of the year the total costs are divided between Oldham and the Lancashire and Yorkshire County Councils, in accordance with the number of patients from each district, and Oldham also pays the Manchester Corporation for Oldham patients treated at the various hospitals in that city.

In general comment on the Scheme, and its working, it appears to be very satisfactory. No complaints have been received as to treatment, and the principle of secrecy has been observed as far as is possible. There are at present six Practitioners outside the Infirmary Staff on the list qualifying them to obtain supplies of Salvarsan substitutes free of cost. Pathological outfits, outside the Infirmary, are obtainable at the Health Offices. As regards the adequacy of the facilities they seem to be ample. The Infirmary have found that two beds are sufficient instead of three, and the number of cases is gradually decreasing. This seems also to be the case throughout the Country generally, and the statement recently made to me by a high Official, was, that as regards Syphilis, if it were not for the Ports, in the course of a few years this disease would almost have ceased to exist in this Country. Unfortunately the statement is not applicable to the other chief Venereal disease, viz, Gonorrhœa, which is either increasing in numbers or more cases are coming under treatment.

The following figures give the number treated at the Infirmary during the last five years, these show that the number of cases of Syphilis treated during the past year is only about one half the number treated five years ago.

| | | SYPHILIS | | GONORRHOEA | | OTHER V.D. CASES | |
|------|-----|----------|---------|------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1921 | ... | 314 | 170 | 167 | 7 | 29 | 5 |
| 1922 | ... | 301 | 188 | 140 | 13 | 45 | 8 |
| 1923 | ... | 234 | 139 | 140 | 19 | 16 | 2 |
| 1924 | ... | 176 | 114 | 176 | 33 | 6 | 1 |
| 1925 | ... | 163 | 88 | 174 | 34 | 7 | 0 |

The following Statistics summarise the work done during the past year :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TREATMENT.

| | Jan. 1st | | Treated during the Year. | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | F'mal's | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Suffering from Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| „ „ Gonorrhœa | 110 | 59 | 53 | 29 | 163 | 88 |
| „ „ Soft Chancre | 101 | 23 | 73 | 11 | 174 | 34 |
| „ „ Syphilis & Gonorrhœa | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| „ „ Non-V'n' real Dise'ses | 34 | 14 | 36 | 20 | 70 | 34 |
| Total | 249 | 96 | 165 | 60 | 414 | 156 |

In addition to the above, 46 Oldham persons were treated at the Venereal Centres in Manchester, making a total of 616 persons who were treated during the year.

Number of persons who ceased to attend without completing a course of Treatment at the Royal Infirmary :—

| | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Syphilis | 27 | 13 |
| Soft Chancre | 4 | 0 |
| Gonorrhœa | 12 | 2 |

No. ceased to attend after Treatment but before completion of Treatment Tests :—

| | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Syphilis | 23 | 10 |
| Soft Chancre | 1 | 0 |
| Gonorrhœa | 47 | 12 |

No. under Treatment at close of year 1925 :—

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| Syphilis | 102 | 63 |
| Gonorrhœa | 110 | 19 |
| Soft Chancre | 1 | 0 |
| Other Conditions | 42 | 17 |

Total attendances of all Patients :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 769 | 666 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 0 |
| Gonorrhœa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5368 | 702 |
| Other conditions not V.D. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 | 55 |

Aggregate number of Inpatient days :—

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 248 | 22 |
| Gonorrhœa | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 0 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Other Conditions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 |

| | | Spirochetes | Gonococci | Others | Wasserman |
|---|-----|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Number of specimens examined at the Infirmary | ... | 14 | 113 | 5 | 0 |
| Number of specimens sent to the Pathological Laboratory, Manchester | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 |
| Total | ... | 14 | 113 | 5 | 283 |

Number of Oldham persons attending for the first time

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Lancashire County | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 177 |
| Yorkshire | „ | ... | ... | .. | ... | 42 |
| | | | | | | 7 |
| Total | ... | | | | | 226 |

The total cost during the financial year amounted to £1,193 6s. 5d., which receipts from outside areas will reduce to about £990 0s. 0d., and of this amount the Government should refund 75 per cent.

The items of cost were—

| | | 1925. | | |
|--|-----|-------|----|----|
| Treatment at— | | £ | s. | d. |
| Oldham Royal Infirmary | ... | 1021 | 1 | 1 |
| Manchester Hospitals | ... | 94 | 3 | 8 |
| Pathological Tests Manchester University | ... | 78 | 1 | 8 |

The total number of V.D. Specimens examined at the Laboratory at Manchester University, was as follows :—

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|
| For Wasserman Reaction. | Spirochetes. | Gonorrhœa. |
| 318 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 318 |

Infectious Diseases.

The following Table gives the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, and the deaths from these diseases :—

| DISEASE. | NOTIFICATIONS. | DEATHS. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Small-pox | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 410 | 7 |
| Erysipelas | 66 | 5 |
| Diphtheria | 133 | 16 |
| Enteric Fever | 7 | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever... .. | 9 | 2 |
| Tuberculosis (Primary) | 0 | 150 |
| Pneumonia | 131 | 165† |
| *Measles and German Measles | 1181 | 37 |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis... .. | 0 | 0 |
| Infantile Paralysis | 0 | 0 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 15 | 0 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 10 | 10 |
| *Whooping Cough | 369 | 6 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery | 1 | 0 |
| *Chicken Pox... .. | 813 | 0 |

* Notified from Schools, &c. † Includes Broncho-Pneumonia.

In addition to the above there were 10 deaths due to Diarrhœa, eight of which were in children under the age of one year, and 65 deaths were certified as due to Influenza. Five deaths were attributed to Syphilis, four of which were children under the age of one year, and 52 deaths to General Paralysis of the Insane, usually caused by the same disease. As regards the prevalence of the most common of the Infectious Diseases the case rate or the rate per 1,000 of the population of Oldham is compared with that for England and Wales.

Rate per 1,000 of the population :—

| | England & Wales. | Oldham. |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 2·36 | 2·78 |
| Diphtheria ... | 1·23 | 0·90 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 0·07 | 0·05 |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 0·06 | 0·06 |
| Erysipelas ... | 0·39 | 0·45 |

SMALL POX.

No Cases of this disease were notified during the year. Three years have now elapsed since a case was reported.

VACCINATION.

The following return shows the position of Vaccination in the Borough at the last return.

The percentage vaccinated or insusceptible to vaccination has slightly increased, but the percentage successfully vaccinated is still exceedingly low.

| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of Births ... | 2829 | 2635 | 2397 |
| Successfully Vaccinated ... | 477 | 557 | 534 |
| Died Unvaccinated ... | 210 | 210 | 177 |
| Insusceptible ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Postponed by Medical Certificate | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Left the District ... | 17 | 54 | 25 |
| Not accounted for ... | 31 | 32 | 51 |
| Percentage successfully Vaccinated | 17 | 21 | 22 |

No Vaccinations were performed by the Staff of this Department.

SCARLET FEVER.

Throughout the year this disease has been very prevalent in the Borough, and 410 cases were notified resulting in seven deaths.

The percentage of deaths though only 1·7 per cent. was somewhat higher than in the last four or five years. Out of the 410, 262 cases (64 per cent.) were removed to Hospital.

The Disease was generally spread over the whole town, and most prevalent from June to September.

DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 133 compared with 81 and 59 in the two preceding years.

This is the largest number notified in any one year since the year 1920.

The type of the disease seemed to be of a more severe type, as the deaths numbered 16 compared with 2 in the previous year, and a percentage of deaths of 12 compared with 2·5 per cent. in 1924.

As regards the cases admitted to Hospital, it was very seldom that Anti-Toxin had been previously administered.

With the view to facilitating the early administration of Anti-Toxin, the Corporation have now made available the issue of a supply of Anti-Toxin for the initial dose in any suspicious case. This supply can be obtained at any time, either in the day or night, and a syringe can be obtained at the same time on loan if necessary.

The largest number of cases occurred in St. Peter's, Hartford and Clarksfield Wards, and the disease was most prevalent in the latter three months of the year. Ninety-five cases or 71 per cent of the cases were removed to Hospital for treatment.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Nine cases were notified during the year and one of these was subsequently cancelled. Two others were of Out-district cases which had been removed to the Poor Law Hospital. Two of them ended fatally.

Some of the deaths after Abortion or Miscarriage were due to Septicæmia.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Seven cases were notified during the year, of these seven, four died and there was another death of a child aged four years certified as due to Enteric but originally notified as Diphtheria. Three of the cases were in one house.

The milk supplies were all from different sources and there was no history of shellfish. With the exception of the three cases in one house no associated conditions could be traced. With one exception the initial cases were in January. The average number of cases during the previous five years was five. Twenty years ago the average was 67 per annum.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Ten cases were notified during the year and three cases were not notified. Two of these cases were removed to the Poor Law Hospital from Districts outside Oldham, leaving 11 Oldham cases.

Out of these 11 cases nine died and two recovered. There were no after effects in these two cases

The type of the disease was generally severe. Lethargica symptoms predominated and in most of the patients one or more of the Cranical Nerves were involved.

It is probable that other and milder cases occurred as two School children with typical after effects after an indefinite illness were examined in connection with School work.

Another death from this disease occurred in a case notified in 1924, making a total of 10 deaths.

The cases during the first five years is as follows :—

| | | Cases | | Deaths |
|------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| 1921 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 |
| 1922 | ... | 1 | ... | 0 |
| 1923 | ... | 18 | ... | 13 |
| 1924 | ... | 35 | ... | 12 |
| 1925 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 |

POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases were notified during the year all of whom recovered.

INFLUENZA.

This disease was somewhat prevalent during certain parts of the year, namely in the Spring—Sixty-five deaths were attributed to this cause. Many of the cases of Pneumonia were associated with the disease.

DISINFECTION.

There is a small Disinfecting Apparatus (Recks) at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a well equipped Depot in the centre of the Town. During the year a new Disinfecting Apparatus has replaced the old one, which has been in use about 30 years, at this Depot.

The General arrangements at this Depot are :—

- (1) Infected Room connected with (2) the Disinfected Room only through the Disinfector, (3) Waiting

Room for infected persons (4) Waiting Room for disinfected persons, (5) two sets of Baths each with an undressing room, bath room, and dressing room.

Disinfectants and Soap are distributed at the Depot for houses where infectious disease exists.

A Motor Disinfecting Van is kept here for the removal and return of bedding and clothing for Disinfection.

On the same premises is a Public Mortuary and Post-mortem Room.

Bedding as well as diseased Animals requiring destruction are burnt at one of the Destructors near by. At this Destructor a whole carcase of a Horse or Ox can be put into the Cremating Chamber without dismemberment. Verminous persons and cases of scabies are cleansed at the above baths and their clothing disinfected.

HOSPITALS.

WESTHULME HOSPITAL.

This is the General Infectious Diseases Hospital for the Borough. It contains 130 beds, including the pavilion of 30 beds for Tuberculosis. It is recognised as a Training School for the Fever Nurses Certificate. It receives cases from the Guardians, and if there are beds at liberty from the surrounding Urban Districts of Chadderton, Crompton, Royton, Lees, Failsworth, Saddleworth and occasionally from Ashton-under-Lyne.

The following figures give a Summary of the cases admitted for treatment during the year:—

| DISEASE | | | | | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | CASES | DEATHS | CASES | DEATHS |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 56 | 8 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 5 | 371 | 9 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 6 | 128 | 22 |
| Enteric ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 22 | 96 | 27 |
| Chicken-pox, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 3 | 9 | — |
| Malnutrition | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | — | 13 | 2 |
| Cross Infections | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | — | 5 | 3 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 435 | 40 | 688 | 73 |

STRINESDALE SANATORIUM.

The Hospital part of this was opened on June 30th, and during the year 77 patients were admitted, all Oldham cases. The Hospital part is now an up to-date Institution, but the administrative portion is getting very dilapidated.

CORONER'S COURT.

| | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Deaths reported to Coroner ... | 190 | 146 | 336 |
| Inquests ... | 118 | 83 | 201 |
| Verdicts—Manslaughter ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Suicide ... | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Excessive Drinking | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Accidents, etc. ... | 42 | 26 | 68 |
| Natural Causes ... | 55 | 44 | 99 |
| Open Verdicts ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |

Three Inquests were held on infants suffocated whilst in bed with their parents. The percentage of the total deaths in which inquests were held is for Oldham, 9, and for the rest of England and Wales, 6·9 per cent.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from this disease were slightly fewer than in 1924.

During the past five years there was a gradual increase, the number of cases in each year since 1920 were 152, 179, 192, 208 and in 1925, 201.

The Organs effected in 205 cases which occurred in Oldham during the year were as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|----|
| Digestive Organs... | ... | ... | Diaphragm ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | Stomach ... | ... | 54 |
| | | | Liver ... | ... | 17 |
| | | | Intestines ... | ... | 33 |
| | | | Pancreas ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | Rectum ... | ... | 11 |
| Female Generative Organs... | ... | ... | Breast ... | ... | 19 |
| | | | Uterus ... | ... | 18 |
| | | | Ovary ... | ... | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | Tongue ... | ... | 7 |
| | | | Jaw ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | Larynx ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | Bladder ... | .. | 6 |
| | | | Heart ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | Male Organs | ... | 8 |
| | | | Sundry | ... | 8 |

In the seven cases of Cancer of the Male Generative Organs, five were in Cotton Mill Operatives and two in General Labourers who may or may not have been employed in the Mill at some time.

BACTERIOLOGY.

At present all Bacteriological Specimens except Sputum are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University. Specimens of Sputum are examined at the Health Office. A Laboratory at the Infectious Diseases Hospital has been under consideration and may before the close of the year become practicable. At present it could not be conducted by the Staff.

The following Bacteriological Specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory during the year :—

| | Diphtheria Swabs | Typhoid Specimens |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Quarter ending March | 207 | 13 |
| „ „ June | 174 | 3 |
| „ „ Sept. | 161 | 10 |
| „ „ Dec. | 146 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 688 | 27 |

There were also five specimens of Faeces and Urine and two Throat Swabs for Virulence Test in Diphtheria.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION. The estimated population of the Borough by the Registrar General in the middle of 1925, was 146,200, a reduction of 1,100 from the previous year. Locally there is no evidence of a reduction, and though this reduction is equal to about 250 houses, and 179 new houses have been built the demand for houses has not diminished. The rents of furnished rooms as a result of the prosecution of a proprietor of one of the houses has decreased from 14/- or 16/- to 10/- and 12/-, but the demand for them is as insistent as ever.

As stated in an earlier portion of the Report, the census was taken in 1921, when owing to local circumstances a large number of people were taking their summer holidays. On the census night there were 571 unoccupied houses. With the exception of a few large houses it is doubtful if there was a single habitable house untenanted.

This number of houses, allowing for empty houses, would be equal to a population of 2,200 persons. This number added to the actual census population would bring the number to within 300 of the previous census figure. It seems inconceivable that, if the inhabitants of over 500 houses were absent from home, not more than 300 were absent from the remaining 34,000 houses, and taking these points into consideration there seems very little doubt that if the census had been taken at the usual time the census would have shown an increase instead of a decrease in the population.

As a result of the census figures the estimate for each year, which is based on the increase or decrease in the intercensal period, will probably go on decreasing until another census is taken.

To those with local information there is every indication that the population is increasing, not decreasing.

If this estimated population is wrong most of the vital statistics must be wrong and I have therefore refrained from giving more than a few actual details relating to vital statistics.

I would point out that if the population on which the rates are estimated is too low, the rates will be higher than they should be.

BIRTHS. There were 2279 births registered in the Borough, but when these are corrected for residents and non-residents the correct number belonging to the Borough is—legitimate 2149, and illegitimate 107, a total of 2256. The males exceeded the females by 35. This number gives a rate of 15·5 per 1,000 persons. Except for the years 1917 and 1918, this rate is the lowest which has been recorded in the Borough. Excluding the war years, there has been a gradual decline in the birth rate for the past ten years, from about 23 per 1,000 down to this year's record. The lowest rate was in St. Peter's Ward of 9·3, and the highest in Westwood Ward of 22·4.

DEATHS. The deaths of Oldham persons totalled 2186. There were 255 deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough and 65 residents who died outside the Borough. In the various Public Institutions in the Borough there were 522 deaths. The above number gives a death rate on

the estimated population of 14·8 per 1,000 persons. Only in the year 1924, when the death rate was 13·7 has a lower death rate been recorded. The excess of births over deaths, or the natural increase, was only 70. This is the lowest natural increase ever recorded, and it only requires a slight further reduction in the birth rate to come a decrease instead of an increase. The diseases causing the largest number of deaths are Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Heart Disease and Cancer. Apoplexy and Tuberculosis also cause a large number of deaths. None of the Wards have a very high death rate, the highest being in Coldhurst Ward, where it was 16·9, and the lowest in St. Paul's Ward 12·6 per 1,000 persons.

The following Statistics allow a comparison with the rest of the Country :—

| | England and Wales | 105 Great Towns | 157 Smaller Towns | Oldham |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Birth Rate | 18·3 | 18·8 | 18·3 | 15·5 |
| Death Rate | 12·2 | 12·2 | 11·2 | 14·6 |
| Death Rate from Enteric Fever ... | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·03 |
| Measles | 0·13 | 0·17 | 0·15 | 0·29 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 0·03 | 0·03 | 0·02 | 0·04 |
| Whooping Cough | 0·15 | 0·18 | 0·14 | 0·04 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0·07 | 0·09 | 0·06 | 0·10 |
| Influenza | 0·32 | 0·30 | 0·31 | 0·48 |
| Violence | 0·47 | 0·43 | 0·38 | 0·45 |
| Rate per 1,000 Births—Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under two years). | 8·4 | 10·8 | 7·6 | 16·8 |
| Total Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births... .. | 75 | 79 | 74 | 103 |

The following table gives the death rates per 1,000 persons, from certain specified diseases, more or less influenced by defective conditions in the various Wards, calculated on the Census populations, and thus in most cases probably higher than the actual rate—

| Ward | Infectious Diseases | | | Tuberculosis | | Respiratory Diseases | | | Diarrhoea and Enteritis | Deaths under one year per 1,000 births. |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| | Measles | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria | Pulmon'y | Other Forms | Influenza | Bronchitis | Pneumonia | Under 2 years | |
| St. Mary's ... | 0·4 | ... | 0·2 | 1·3 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 2·3 | 1·3 | 0·2 | 93 |
| St. Peter's ... | 0·2 | .. | ... | 0·5 | ... | 0·2 | 1·3 | 1·4 | ... | 65 |
| Werneth | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 0·8 | ... | 85 |
| Westwood ... | 0·2 | ... | 0·1 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 0·6 | 2·1 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 66 |
| St. Paul's ... | 0·1 | .. | ... | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 1·6 | 0·7 | 0·1 | 88 |
| Coldhurst ... | 0·3 | ... | 0·4 | 0·9 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 2·5 | 1·4 | 0·2 | 167 |
| Hartford | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 1·1 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 1·2 | 1·3 | 0·1 | 102 |
| Hollinwood... | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 1·0 | ... | 0·4 | 1·4 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 166 |
| Clarksfield ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 1·2 | 1·5 | 0·2 | 120 |
| Mumps .. . | 0·9 | 0·1 | ... | 1·2 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 2·1 | 1·4 | 0·6 | 91 |
| St. James's .. | 0·5 | 0·1 | .. | 0·8 | ... | 0·7 | 2·1 | 1·0 | ... | 156 |
| Waterhead ... | 0·1 | 0·1 | ... | 0·8 | 0·1 | 0·3 | 1·7 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 80 |
| Borough .. | 0·2 | ... | 0·1 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 1·7 | 1·1 | 0·2 | 103 |

VITAL STATISTICS, 1925.

SUMMARY.

Population estimated by the Registrar General to
the middle of the year 146,200

Births registered in the 52 weeks ending December
26th, 1925 Males ... 1,157 } 2,279
Females ... 1,122 }

Deaths registered in the 52 weeks ending December
26th, 1925 Males ... 1,099 } 2,186
Females ... 1,087 }

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases 81
Deaths under 1 per 1,000 Births 103
Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 living population 15·5
Annual Rate of Mortality from all causes per 1,000
living population 14·8
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living popula-
tion from the seven principal Zymotic diseases 0·5

Of the 2,186 deaths registered during the year 1925,
375 or 17·1 per cent. were those of children under 5
years of age.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|-----------------|--------|-----|
| Bronchitis | ... .. | 247 | Debility, &c. | ... .. | 51 |
| Pneumonia | ... .. | 165 | Cancer | ... .. | 201 |
| Phthisis | ... .. | 121 | Convulsions | ... .. | 15 |
| Heart Disease... | ... .. | 212 | Diarrhœa... | ... .. | 10 |
| Measles | ... .. | 37 | Premature Birth | ... .. | 53 |
| Apoplexy, &c.... | ... .. | 136 | Whooping Cough | ... .. | 6 |
| Diphtheria | ... .. | 16 | Accidents... | ... .. | 47 |
| Total Rateable Value | ... .. |  | £826,303 | 0 | 0 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | ... .. |  | £3,120 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE No. 1.
HOUSES BUILT IN THE BOROUGH.

| YEAR. | | | | No. OF HOUSES BUILT. |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| March, 1886, to March, 1887 | ... | ... | | 657 |
| „ 1887 | „ 1888 | ... | ... | 711 |
| „ 1888 | „ 1889 | ... | ... | 371 |
| „ 1889 | „ 1890 | ... | ... | 218 |
| „ 1890 | „ 1891 | ... | ... | 214 |
| „ 1891 | „ 1892 | ... | ... | 190 |
| „ 1892 | „ 1893 | ... | ... | 227 |
| „ 1893 | „ 1894 | ... | ... | 362 |
| „ 1894 | „ 1895 | ... | ... | 284 |
| „ 1895 | „ 1896 | ... | ... | 294 |
| „ 1896 | „ 1897 | ... | ... | 360 |
| „ 1897 | „ 1898 | ... | ... | 505 |
| „ 1898 | „ 1899 | ... | ... | 455 |
| „ 1899 | „ 1900 | ... | ... | 608 |
| „ 1900 | „ 1901 | ... | ... | 543 |
| „ 1901 | „ 1902 | ... | ... | 439 |
| „ 1902 | „ 1903 | ... | ... | 375 |
| „ 1903 | „ 1904 | ... | ... | 357 |
| „ 1904 | „ 1905 | ... | ... | 242 |
| „ 1905 | „ 1906 | ... | ... | 185 |
| „ 1906 | „ 1907 | ... | ... | 169 |
| „ 1907 | „ 1908 | ... | ... | 210 |
| „ 1908 | „ 1909 | ... | ... | 283 |
| „ 1909 | „ 1910 | ... | ... | 443 |
| „ 1910 | „ 1911 | ... | ... | 453 |
| „ 1911 | „ 1912 | ... | ... | 283 |
| „ 1912 | „ 1913 | ... | ... | 288 |
| „ 1913 | „ 1914 | ... | ... | 283 |
| „ 1914 | „ 1915 | ... | ... | 212 |
| „ 1915 | „ 1916 | ... | ... | 85 |
| „ 1916 | „ 1917 | ... | ... | 16 |
| „ 1917 | „ 1918 | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ 1918 | „ 1919 | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ 1919 | „ 1920 | ... | ... | 4 |
| „ 1920 | „ 1921 | ... | ... | 27 |
| „ 1921 | „ 1922 | ... | ... | 29 |
| „ 1922 | „ 1923 | ... | ... | 318 |
| „ 1923 | „ 1924 | ... | ... | 42 |
| „ 1924 | „ 1925 | ... | ... | 84 |
| „ 1925 | „ 1926 | ... | ... | 179 |

TABLE No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | | | | | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Total under 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-9 months | 9-12 months | Total deaths under 1 year |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| All Causes | Certified | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 94 | 43 | 38 | 23 | 29 | 227 |
| | Uncertified | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Small-Pox | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken-Pox | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Whooping Cough | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Tubercular Meningitis | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases... | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Convulsions | | | | | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Laryngitis | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 19 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 18 |
| Diarrhoea | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Enteritis | | | | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 18 |
| Gastritis | | | | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Syphilis | | | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Rickets | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Suffocation, overlying | | | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Injury at Birth | | | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Atelectasis | | | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Congenital Malformations | | | | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Births | | | | | 39 | 4 | 2 | ... | 45 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus | | | | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| Other Causes | | | | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| TOTALS..... | | | | | 65 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 94 | 43 | 38 | 23 | 29 | 227 |

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN 1925.

| Nature of Disease. | How Fed. | | | | | Occupation of Mother. | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Bottle. | Breast. | Artificial food. | Both Breast and Bottle. | No Food. | Cotton Worker. | Charwoman or Domestic Servant | Other Occupations. | Housework. |
| Small-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough . | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Diphtheria & Croup . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Tubercular Meningitis | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Abdominal | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Tubercular | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Meningitis (not | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous) ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Convulsions ... | 1 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 11 |
| Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis.. .. | 2 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 13 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 1 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 14 |
| Diarrhœa | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Enteritis .. | 1 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Gastritis | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Syphilis..... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Suffocation, over- | | | | | | | | | |
| lying .. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Injury at birth... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Atelectasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Congenital Mal- | | | | | | | | | |
| formation | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Births .. | 2 | 16 | 7 | ... | 23 | 17 | ... | 1 | 31 |
| Atrophy, Debility, | | | | | | | | | |
| and Marasmus... | 4 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| Other Causes | 1 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 24 | ... | 24 |
| TOTALS | 15 | 138 | 40 | 3 | 31 | 79 | 1 | 6 | 141 |

TABLE No. 6.—Showing Population, Births and Birth Rates, Deaths and Death Rates.—1925.

| WARD. | Census Population 1921 | Area in Acres. | Density (Persons to an Acre). | BIRTHS. | | | Birth Rate per 1,000 Population. | DEATHS. | | | Death Rate per 1,000 Population. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------|----------|--------|--|---------|----------|--------|--|
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| St. Mary's | 10,986 | 124 | 87·9 | 107 | 87 | 194 | 17·6 | 89 | 72 | 161 | 14·6 |
| St. Peter's | 11,562 | 284 | 37·5 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 9·3 | 73 | 80 | 153 | 13·3 |
| Werneth | 12,113 | 264 | 44·5 | 81 | 83 | 164 | 13·6 | 67 | 95 | 162 | 13·4 |
| Westwood | 14,888 | 281 | 51·8 | 175 | 160 | 335 | 22·4 | 99 | 97 | 195 | 13·1 |
| St. Paul's | 14,863 | 485 | 32·7 | 126 | 101 | 227 | 15·2 | 94 | 94 | 188 | 12·6 |
| Coldhurst | 10,583 | 143 | 69·4 | 79 | 100 | 179 | 17·0 | 95 | 83 | 178 | 16·9 |
| Hartford | 13,133 | 202 | 63·5 | 91 | 85 | 176 | 13·4 | 120 | 88 | 208 | 15·8 |
| Hollinwood..... | 9,915 | 417 | 23·6 | 86 | 77 | 163 | 16·4 | 65 | 91 | 156 | 15·7 |
| Clarksfield | 15,824 | 652 | 24·9 | 115 | 109 | 224 | 14·1 | 123 | 134 | 257 | 16·2 |
| Mumps | 8,583 | 135 | 59·5 | 77 | 87 | 164 | 19·2 | 70 | 69 | 139 | 16·2 |
| St. James' | 11,205 | 967 | 11·3 | 69 | 65 | 134 | 11·9 | 97 | 73 | 170 | 15·1 |
| Waterhead | 13,828 | 781 | 17·2 | 99 | 113 | 212 | 15·2 | 107 | 111 | 218 | 15·7 |
| Registrar General's Estimate..... | 146,200 | 4,735 | 30·6 | 1,157 | 11,22 | 2,279 | 15·5 | 1,099 | 1,087 | 2,186 | 14·8 |

The Populations of the Wards are Census numbers.

| YEAR. | Population estimated to middle of each Year. | BIRTHS. | | TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT. | | | | Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District. | Deaths of Non- residents in Public Institu- tions in the District. | Deaths of residents beyond the District. | NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT. | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|-------|---|---|--------------|-------|---|---|---|--|-------|
| | | Number | Rate. | Under 1 Year of Age. | | At all Ages. | | | | | Number | Rate. |
| | | | | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births register'd | Number | Rate. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1915 | 141,781 | 3007 | 20·8 | 380 | 126 | 2745 | 19·0 | 682 | 209 | 65 | 2601 | 18·0 |
| 1916 | 148,107 | 2667 | 17·8 | 325 | 122 | 2442 | 17·8 | 696 | 228 | 80 | 2294 | 16·7 |
| 1917 | ... | 2150 | 14·4 | 238 | 110 | 2298 | 17·2 | 701 | 229 | 67 | 2136 | 16·0 |
| 1918 | ... | 2057 | 13·8 | 243 | 118 | 3036 | 22·8 | 828 | 287 | 72 | 2821 | 21·1 |
| 1919 | ... | 2246 | 15·7 | 213 | 95 | 2390 | 17·2 | 438 | 225 | 56 | 2221 | 16·0 |
| 1920 | 143,154 | 3372 | 23·6 | 355 | 105 | 2285 | 16·0 | 451 | 205 | 60 | 2140 | 15·0 |
| 1921 | 148,300 | 3136 | 21·3 | 341 | 109 | 2333 | 15·9 | 397 | 207 | 52 | 2178 | 14·8 |
| 1922 | 148,300 | 2835 | 19·3 | 301 | 106 | 2531 | 17·2 | 537 | 256 | 57 | 2332 | 15·8 |
| 1923 | 147,500 | 2617 | 17·8 | 289 | 110 | 2560 | 17·4 | 527 | 264 | 56 | 2352 | 16·0 |
| 1924 | 147,300 | 2433 | 16·3 | 260 | 107 | 2226 | 14·9 | 416 | 237 | 56 | 2045 | 13·7 |
| Averages for years 1915-1924 | ..... | 2652 | 18·1 | 294 | 111 | 2484 | 17·5 | 567 | 234 | 62 | 2312 | 16·3 |
| 1925 | 146,200 | 2279 | 15·5 | 236 | 103 | 2376 | 16·1 | 522 | 255 | 65 | 2186 | 14·8 |

AT CENSUS OF 1921.—Total population at all ages, 145,001. Number of inhabited houses, 34,781.
Area of District in Acres, 4,735.
Average number of persons per house, 4·26.

Showing the Birth-rates, also Rates of Mortality from all causes, from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, during the years 1887-1925

| Year | Population | RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM | | | | | | Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Births | Deaths all causes | 7 princip'l Zymotic Diseases | Phthisis | Bronchitis | Pneumonia | |
| 1887 | 123,687 | 33·8 | 25·8 | 4·5 | 2·0 | 3·2 | 2·1 | 187 |
| 1888 | 125,717 | 33·3 | 22·3 | 2·2 | 1·9 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 151 |
| 1889 | 127,781 | 31·5 | 22·7 | 3·3 | 1·9 | 2·8 | 2·6 | 178 |
| 1890 | 129,878 | 31·0 | 24·4 | 2·5 | 2·0 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 180 |
| 1891 | 132,010 | 30·8 | 25·6 | 2·3 | 1·9 | 3·7 | 3·3 | 193 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 32·1 | 24·2 | 2·9 | 1·9 | 3·1 | 2·7 | 178 |
| 1892 | 132,171 | 29·5 | 22·3 | 2·7 | 2·1 | 2·8 | 2·3 | 177 |
| 1893 | 132,738 | 29·4 | 21·6 | 2·6 | 1·9 | 2·3 | 2·4 | 186 |
| 1894 | 133,313 | 28·4 | 19·4 | 1·9 | 2·0 | 2·1 | 1·9 | 162 |
| 1895 | 133,888 | 29·0 | 23·1 | 2·9 | 1·8 | 2·7 | 2·4 | 190 |
| 1896 | 134,475 | 29·1 | 21·6 | 2·9 | 1·7 | 2·5 | 2·3 | 183 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 29·1 | 21·6 | 2·6 | 1·9 | 2·5 | 2·3 | 180 |
| 1897 | 135,045 | 28·2 | 20·7 | 2·7 | 1·7 | 2·0 | 2·2 | 183 |
| 1898 | 135,617 | 27·7 | 19·2 | 2·4 | 1·7 | 2·1 | 2·2 | 174 |
| 1899 | 136,210 | 27·5 | 22·7 | 2·4 | 1·6 | 2·8 | 2·6 | 198 |
| 1900 | 136,797 | 27·1 | 22·0 | 2·7 | 1·9 | 2·8 | 2·3 | 173 |
| 1901 | 137,382 | 24·6 | 19·7 | 2·5 | 1·6 | 2·2 | 2·2 | 173 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 27·0 | 20·9 | 2·5 | 1·7 | 2·4 | 2·3 | 180 |
| 1902 | 138,091 | 26·1 | 19·1 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 2·1 | 2·0 | 148 |
| 1903 | 138,786 | 25·6 | 18·6 | 2·4 | 1·6 | 2·4 | 1·6 | 160 |
| 1904 | 139,497 | 24·9 | 18·3 | 2·3 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 155 |
| 1905 | 140,225 | 24·3 | 18·1 | 2·1 | 1·5 | 1·9 | 1·6 | 150 |
| 1906 | 140,969 | 26·9 | 18·8 | 2·8 | 1·3 | 1·7 | 1·6 | 146 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 25·5 | 18·6 | 2·3 | 1·4 | 2·0 | 1·6 | 152 |
| 1907 | 141,730 | 26·5 | 19·3 | 1·5 | 1·6 | 2·5 | 1·9 | 144 |
| 1908 | 142,507 | 28·4 | 20·1 | 2·6 | 1·5 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 159 |
| 1909 | 143,301 | 27·4 | 19·0 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 2·2 | 1·8 | 119 |
| 1910 | 146,700 | 25·2 | 16·7 | 1·8 | 1·1 | 1·7 | 1·5 | 127 |
| 1911 | 147,751 | 24·4 | 18·2 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 1·7 | 1·5 | 159 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 26·4 | 18·6 | 1·9 | 1·3 | 2·0 | 1·6 | 141 |
| 1912 | 148,840 | 22·9 | 16·3 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 117 |
| 1913 | 149,936 | 23·2 | 17·1 | 1·4 | 1·2 | 2·0 | 1·3 | 139 |
| 1914 | 151,044 | 23·0 | 17·8 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 1·9 | 1·4 | 136 |
| 1915 | 141,781 | 20·8 | 18·0 | 1·0 | 1·4 | 2·3 | 1·6 | 126 |
| 1916 | *136,126 | 17·8 | 16·7 | 0·9 | 1·3 | 1·8 | 0·9 | 122 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 21·5 | 17·2 | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·9 | 1·3 | 128 |
| 1917 | *133,721 | 14·4 | 16·0 | 0·8 | 1·3 | 2·1 | 1·3 | 110 |
| 1918 | 149,285 | 13·8 | 21·1 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 2·7 | 2·3 | 118 |
| 1919 | ..... | 15·7 | 16·0 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 2·2 | 1·1 | 95 |
| 1920 | 143,154 | 23·6 | 15·0 | 0·4 | 1·1 | 1·6 | 1·2 | 105 |
| 1921 | 148,300 | 21·3 | 14·8 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 109 |
| Average 5 y'rs | | 17·7 | 16·6 | 0·6 | 1·1 | 2·1 | 1·4 | 107 |
| 1922 | 148,300 | 19·3 | 15·8 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 2·0 | 1·2 | 106 |
| 1923 | 148,300 | 17·8 | 16·0 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 110 |
| 1924 | 147,300 | 16·3 | 13·7 | 0·3 | 0·8 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 111 |
| 1925 | 146,200 | 15·5 | 14·8 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 1·7 | 1·1 | 103 |

* Estimated for Deaths.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Borough of Oldham, during the years 1885-1925.

| Year | Population | Smallpox | Measles | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Whooping Cough | Fever Typhus and Typhoid | Diarrhoea | Total Deaths |
|------|------------|----------|---------|------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1885 | 119,724 | ... | 54 | 20 | 14 | 104 | 18 | 46 | 256 |
| 1886 | 121,690 | ... | 89 | 32 | 29 | 57 | 30 | 134 | 371 |
| 1887 | 123,687 | ... | 176 | 103 | 62 | 100 | 25 | 89 | 555 |
| 1888 | 125,717 | 13 | 53 | 66 | 36 | 40 | 24 | 43 | 275 |
| 1889 | 127,781 | ... | 126 | 54 | 16 | 127 | 20 | 78 | 421 |
| 1890 | 129,878 | ... | 95 | 25 | 6 | 82 | 15 | 96 | 319 |
| 1891 | 132,010 | ... | 97 | 25 | 18 | 71 | 27 | 68 | 306 |
| 1892 | 132,171 | 15 | 139 | 42 | 18 | 68 | 16 | 56 | 354 |
| 1893 | 132,738 | 65 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 56 | 26 | 140 | 348 |
| 1894 | 133,313 | 22 | 56 | 21 | 39 | 58 | 15 | 46 | 257 |
| 1895 | 133,888 | 23 | 97 | 16 | 25 | 57 | 26 | 143 | 387 |
| 1896 | 134,475 | ... | 165 | 56 | 34 | 53 | 23 | 72 | 403 |
| 1897 | 135,045 | ... | 96 | 21 | 9 | 77 | 19 | 145 | 367 |
| 1898 | 135,617 | .. | 87 | 24 | 10 | 65 | 23 | 114 | 323 |
| 1899 | 136,210 | .. | 49 | 46 | 21 | 54 | 18 | 138 | 326 |
| 1900 | 136,797 | 3 | 108 | 54 | 20 | 89 | 17 | 76 | 367 |
| 1901 | 137,382 | ... | 73 | 41 | 13 | 30 | 9 | 171 | 337 |
| 1902 | 138,091 | 7 | 103 | 39 | 49 | 29 | 13 | 42 | 282 |
| 1903 | 138,786 | 23 | 43 | 30 | 58 | 111 | 12 | 47 | 324 |
| 1904 | 139,497 | 14 | 70 | 22 | 34 | 37 | 22 | 117 | 316 |
| 1905 | 140,225 | 5 | 65 | 45 | 11 | 57 | 12 | 98 | 293 |
| 1906 | 140,969 | ... | 125 | 33 | 17 | 41 | 6 | 175 | 397 |
| 1907 | 141,730 | ... | 35 | 17 | 17 | 66 | 4 | 78 | 217 |
| 1908 | 142,507 | ... | 82 | 28 | 23 | 54 | 12 | 174 | 373 |
| 1909 | 143,301 | ... | 43 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 54 | 159 |
| 1910 | 146,700 | ... | 84 | 4 | 9 | 77 | 10 | 80 | 264 |
| 1911 | 147,751 | ... | 64 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 260 | 356 |
| 1912 | 148,840 | ... | 65 | 7 | 12 | 65 | ... | 52 | 201 |
| 1913 | 149,936 | ... | 38 | 19 | 19 | 36 | 3 | 104 | 219 |
| 1914 | 151,044 | ... | 169 | 48 | 39 | 56 | 5 | 69 | 386 |
| 1915 | 141,781* | ... | 48 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 49 | 153 |
| 1916 | 136,126* | ... | 29 | 3 | 30 | 48 | 2 | 32 | 144 |
| 1917 | 133,721 | ... | 73 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 115 |
| 1918 | 149,285 | ... | 34 | 7 | 10 | 71 | 7 | 5 | 134 |
| 1919 | ..... | ... | 25 | 13 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 86 |
| 1920 | 143,154 | ... | 6 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 57 |
| 1921 | 148,300 | ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 15 | 70 |
| 1922 | 148,300 | ... | 70 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 111 |
| 1923 | 148,300 | ... | 12 | 5 | 10 | 46 | 1 | 6 | 80 |
| 1924 | 147,300 | ... | 24 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 48 |
| 1925 | 146,200 | ... | 37 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 81 |

* Estimated for Deaths.

TABLE No. 12.

Weekly Means of Meteorological Observations for the year 1925.

| DATE | Barometer reduced to Sea Level at 32.0 | Thermometer | HYGROMETER | | % of Saturation | TEMPERATURES. | | | | | | | Rainfall 12in. above ground. | Number of Days on which rain fell | Clouds covered = 10 clear = 0 | Sunshine recorded at Strinesdale |
|------------|---|-------------|------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Dry | Wet | | Maximum in Shade | Minimum in Shade. | Maximum in Sun Black Bulb | Maximum in Sun Black Bulb in Vacuo | Minimum on Grass. | Temperature 12in. below surface. | Temperature 4 ft. below surface. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1925 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 3 | 28.29 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 70 | 46 | 37 | 46 | 53 | 32 | — | 43 | 1.54 | 7 | 4 | 1.5 |
| 10 | 29.30 | 43 | 43 | 38 | 65 | 43 | 39 | 51 | 55 | 33 | — | 49 | .56 | 7 | 1 | 6.53 |
| 17 | 29.56 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 77 | 43 | 32 | 44 | 52 | 28 | — | 42 | .09 | 5 | 2 | 4.74 |
| 24 | 29.53 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 85 | 44 | 34 | 51 | 60 | 36 | — | 45 | .29 | 3 | 2 | 5.85 |
| 31 | 29.20 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 91 | 41 | 33 | 51 | 58 | 37 | — | 43 | .68 | 5 | 2 | .05 |
| February 7 | 29.00 | 43 | 43 | 40 | 78 | 46 | 37 | 51 | 63 | 35 | — | 44 | 1.24 | 6 | 2 | 7.31 |
| 14 | 28.52 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 85 | 47 | 34 | 48 | 55 | 32 | — | 42 | 3.64 | 7 | 9 | 6.48 |
| 21 | 28.81 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 77 | 41 | 32 | 45 | 51 | 27 | — | 42 | .39 | 6 | 7 | 11.87 |
| 28 | 28.50 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 82 | 39 | 32 | 43 | 51 | 28 | — | 42 | .59 | 7 | 2 | 3.24 |
| March 7 | 28.82 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 82 | — | 36 | 47 | 49 | 28 | — | 41 | .12 | 5 | 2 | 5.39 |
| 14 | 29.24 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 84 | — | 34 | 47 | 54 | 25 | — | 41 | .75 | 6 | 4 | 26.55 |
| 21 | 29.53 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 86 | — | 39 | 51 | 57 | 27 | — | 40 | .27 | 3 | 1 | 11.75 |
| 28 | 29.32 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 77 | — | 32 | 52 | 60 | 28 | — | 40 | .44 | 4 | 4 | 35.45 |
| April 4 | 29.32 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 85 | — | 31 | 52 | 60 | 31 | — | 40 | .05 | 3 | 3 | 22.98 |
| 11 | 28.99 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 79 | — | 37 | 58 | 76 | 30 | — | 41 | .06 | 2 | 5 | 9.65 |
| 18 | 29.02 | 47 | 47 | 43 | 73 | — | 39 | 56 | 75 | 32 | — | 42 | .79 | 5 | 3 | 21.58 |
| 25 | 29.24 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 65 | — | 38 | 56 | 71 | 35 | — | 42 | .78 | 4 | 3 | 24.05 |
| May 2 | 29.04 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 71 | — | 37 | 59 | 71 | 33 | — | 42 | .36 | 4 | 1 | 10.16 |
| 9 | 29.00 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 79 | — | 39 | 58 | 69 | 34 | — | 42 | 1.16 | 5 | 3 | .40 |
| 16 | 29.26 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 69 | — | 45 | 64 | 80 | 33 | — | 42 | .77 | 4 | 6 | 22.81 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|-------|-------|---|--------|
| June | 29.30 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 66 | — | 46 | 68 | 85 | 39 | — | 47 | 1.49 | 6 | 4 | 22.81 |
| | 13 29.59 | 67 | 67 | 62 | — | — | 54 | 85 | 97 | 47 | — | 48 | .08 | 3 | 6 | 28.05 |
| | 20 29.39 | 58 | 58 | 52 | 66 | — | 49 | 74 | 89 | 46 | — | 50 | — | — | 4 | 55.96 |
| | 27 29.37 | 54 | 54 | 48 | 64 | — | 47 | 71 | 85 | 42 | — | 49 | .03 | 1 | 6 | 36.64 |
| July | 4 29.32 | 63 | 63 | 56 | — | — | 51 | 76 | 89 | 46 | — | 50 | .03 | 2 | 6 | 34.30 |
| | 11 29.32 | 59 | 59 | 55 | 76 | — | 52 | 71 | 82 | 44 | — | 50 | .01 | 1 | 7 | 26.45 |
| | 18 29.37 | 65 | 65 | 58 | — | — | 56 | 78 | 91 | 49 | — | 52 | .35 | 4 | 1 | 23.10 |
| | 25 29.28 | 64 | 64 | 59 | — | — | 54 | 81 | 92 | 50 | — | 52 | — | — | 7 | 36.93 |
| August | 1 28.92 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 87 | — | 49 | 70 | 78 | 42 | — | 54 | .14 | 2 | 4 | 37.51 |
| | 8 29.13 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 71 | — | 51 | 72 | 84 | 44 | — | 54 | 1.81 | 7 | 9 | 9.93 |
| | 15 29.30 | 60 | 60 | 56 | 76 | — | 53 | 72 | 85 | 48 | — | 53 | .84 | 6 | 7 | 18.88 |
| | 22 29.22 | 60 | 60 | 56 | 76 | — | 52 | 76 | 89 | 45 | — | 53 | 2.34 | 5 | 4 | 22.34 |
| | 29 29.23 | 59 | 59 | 55 | 76 | — | 53 | 75 | 90 | 47 | — | 52 | .35 | 3 | 4 | 21.09 |
| Septem. | 5 29.31 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 79 | — | 49 | 67 | 86 | 43 | — | 53 | .23 | 4 | 4 | 13.50 |
| | 12 29.24 | 52 | 52 | 48 | 74 | — | 46 | 65 | 80 | 38 | — | 53 | .40 | 6 | 2 | 19.38 |
| | 19 29.28 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 80 | — | 45 | 69 | 81 | 31 | — | 53 | .77 | 4 | 4 | 26.63 |
| | 26 28.96 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 86 | — | 44 | 61 | 76 | 38 | — | 52 | .88 | 4 | 4 | 15.80 |
| October | 3 29.49 | 54 | 54 | 51 | 80 | — | 47 | 63 | 71 | 38 | — | 52 | 2.11 | 7 | 5 | 20.89 |
| | 10 29.59 | 51 | 51 | 48 | 80 | — | 45 | 57 | 64 | 39 | — | 52 | .25 | 5 | 3 | 14.50 |
| | 17 29.22 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 79 | — | 36 | 53 | 62 | 29 | — | 50 | .08 | 2 | 1 | 3.64 |
| | 24 28.50 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 80 | — | 46 | 58 | 69 | 42 | — | 48 | 1.01 | 4 | 2 | 12.46 |
| | 31 28.86 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 80 | — | 45 | 58 | 70 | 41 | — | 48 | 2.84 | 6 | 2 | 3.64 |
| Novem. | 7 28.87 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 79 | — | 44 | 54 | 62 | — | — | 48 | 1.67 | 6 | 2 | 8.33 |
| | 14 29.17 | 37 | 37 | 33 | 68 | — | 30 | 49 | 63 | 19 | — | 47 | 1.24 | 7 | 1 | 4.13 |
| | 21 29.53 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 77 | — | 30 | 49 | 63 | 21 | — | 45 | .42 | 1 | 2 | 30.74 |
| | 28 29.45 | 38 | 38 | 32 | 56 | — | 29 | 45 | 56 | 18 | — | 43 | — | — | 3 | 24.73 |
| Decem. | 5 29.54 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 89 | — | 26 | 40 | 51 | 16 | — | 40 | .24 | 2 | 1 | — |
| | 12 28.97 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 85 | — | 28 | 45 | 50 | 23 | — | 36 | — | — | 2 | — |
| | 19 29.19 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 89 | — | 29 | 41 | 46 | 23 | — | 36 | 1.68 | 4 | 4 | — |
| | 26 28.49 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 80 | — | 27 | 38 | 42 | 17 | — | 38 | .14 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | | | | | | — | | | | | — | | .10 | 1 | 4 | 2.90 |
| Means | 27.23 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 79 | 43 | 41 | 59 | 70 | 34 | — | 46 | 35.59 | 212 | 4 | 817.95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total | | Total |

TABLE No. 15.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

Deaths Registered at Several Groups of Ages from Different Causes
during 52 Weeks ending December, 1925.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | Total under 5 years | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards |
| <i>Classes.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES ... | 22 | 61 | 83 | 28 | 45 | 21 | 37 | 39 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 1 |
| II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES... | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 59 | 36 | 33 | 56 | 9 | 1 |
| V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES... | 57 | ... | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 49 | 89 | 15 |
| VI.—LOCAL DISEASES | 104 | 67 | 171 | 34 | 38 | 45 | 72 | 166 | 114 | 152 | 317 | 122 | 14 |
| VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL- DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ... | 48 | 8 | 56 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 4 | .. |
| TOTALS | 236 | 139 | 375 | 73 | 98 | 79 | 146 | 282 | 174 | 213 | 462 | 247 | 37 |
| I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-pox..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles..... | ... | 32 | 32 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | ... | 11 | 11 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| Tabes Mesenterica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tubercular Meningitis, Hydro- cephalus | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Phthisis | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 14 | 28 | 23 | 8 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Other Forms of Tuberculosis Scrofula | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Other Miasmatic Diseases..... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Influenza | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 1 |
| 2. <i>Diarrhœal Diseases.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simple Cholera | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhœa Dysentery | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | Total under 5 years | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and over |
| V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth..... | 53 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Atelectasis | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congenital Malformations... .. | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old Age | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 49 | 89 | 15 |
| VI.—LOCAL DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. <i>Diseases of Nervous System</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflammation of Brain or Membranes | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 56 | 27 | 11 |
| Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 2 |
| Epilepsy | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | 11 | 3 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Polio-myelitis .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Disease of Spinal Cord, Para- plegia, Paralysis Agitans... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 2. <i>Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Of Ear, Eye, Nose | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. <i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pericarditis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Endocarditis..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| Valvular Diseases of Heart ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 28 | 11 | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Heart | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 7 | ... |
| Aneurism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Embolism, Thrombosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | ... |
| Other Diseases of Blood Vessels | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 26 | 15 | 5 |
| 4. <i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emphysema, Asthma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | 18 | 12 | 30 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 24 | 38 | 78 | 33 | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 18 | 32 | 50 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 1 |
| Pleurisy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

TABLE No. 16.
SCARLET FEVER.

| Ages | Cases Reported. | Deaths of such Cases. | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Under 5 years ... | 105 | 5 | 4.76 |
| 5 to 10 | 175 | 2 | 1.14 |
| 10 to 15... .. | 77 | ... | ... |
| 15 to 25... .. | 36 | ... | ... |
| 25 to 35... .. | 15 | ... | ... |
| 35 to 45... .. | 2 | ... | ... |
| 45 to 55... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Over 55 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 410 | 7 | 1.71 |

TABLE No. 17.

DIPHTHERIA.

| Ages. | Cases Reported. | Deaths of such Cases. | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Under 5 years ... | 40 | 9 | 22·5 |
| 5 to 10... ... | 51 | 4 | 7·84 |
| 10 to 15... ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| 15 to 25... ... | 9 | 2 | 22·22 |
| 25 to 35... ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| 35 to 45... ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 45 to 55... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Over 55... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total | 133 | 15 | 1·13 |

TABLE No. 18.
TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

| Ages. | Cases Reported. | Deaths of such Cases. | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Under 5 years ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5 to 10... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 to 15... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 to 25... ... | 1 | 1 | 100·0 |
| 25 to 35... ... | 2 | 2 | 100·0 |
| 35 to 45... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 45 to 55... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Over 55... ... | 2 | 1 | 50·0 |
| Total ... | 7 | 4 | 57·14 |

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the number of Cases of Sickness and the Deaths Registered during the several months of the year 1925 in Oldham.

| MONTHS. | SMALLPOX. | | SCARLET FEVER. | | DIPH- THERIA. | | TYPHOID FEVER. | | PUER- PERAL FEVER. | | CEREBRO- SPINAL M'NINGITIS | | ACUTE POLIOMYE- LITIS | | ENCEPHA- LITIS L'ITH'RGICA | | ERYSIPELAS | | DYSENTERY | | MALARIA | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| January ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 13 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| February... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| March | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| April | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| May | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| June | ... | ... | 36 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| July | ... | ... | 38 | 1 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| August ... | ... | ... | 34 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| September. | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| October .. | ... | ... | 42 | 2 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| November.. | ... | ... | 50 | 1 | 20 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| December.. | ... | ... | 38 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | ... | ... | 410 | 7 | 133 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 66 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE No. 20.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1925.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | |
| | | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 65 | 65 and upwds |
| Small-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 410 | 2 | 103 | 252 | 36 | 17 | ... |
| Diphtheria | 133 | 1 | 39 | 66 | 9 | 18 | ... |
| Enteric Fever .. | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Poliomyelitis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 7 | ... |
| Typhus Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Erysipelas | 66 | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 39 | 17 |
| Dysentery | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Malaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Phthisis... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 636 | 7 | 144 | 318 | 54 | 95 | 18 |

*Not included in Totals.

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1925.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Total No. | St. Mary's Ward | St. Peter's Ward | Werneth Ward | Westwood Ward | St. Paul's Ward | Coldhurst Ward | Hartford Ward | Hollinwood Ward | Clarksfield Ward | Mumps Ward | St. James' Ward | Waterhead Ward |
| Small-pox ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fev'r | 410 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 34 | 35 | 24 | 43 | 31 | 73 | 24 | 24 | 61 |
| Diphtheria... | 133 | 8 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Enteric Fev'r | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 10 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Typhus Fev'r | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas... | 66 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 13 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phthisis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 636 | 37 | 43 | 41 | 73 | 43 | 38 | 70 | 48 | 110 | 33 | 31 | 69 |

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Total No. | St. Mary's Ward | St. Peter's Ward | Werneth Ward | Westwood Ward | St. Paul's Ward | Coldhurst Ward | Hartford Ward | Hollinwood Ward | Clarksfield Ward | Mumps Ward | St. James' Ward | Waterhead Ward |
| Small-pox ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fev. | 262 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 30 | 21 | 18 | 30 | 11 | 38 | 20 | 13 | 43 |
| Diphtheria... | 95 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Enteric Fev. | 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro Spinal ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute P'li'my'litis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Typhus Fev. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dysentery... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 360 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 41 | 23 | 25 | 44 | 20 | 56 | 28 | 17 | 47 |

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO WESTHULME

| | 1906 | | 1907 | | 1908 | | 1909 | | 1910 | | 1911 | | 1912 | | 1913 | | 1914 | |
|--|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died |
| Measles | 7 | 1 | 8 | | 53 | 8 | 13 | ... | 64 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | 47 | 7 |
| Scarlet Fever... | 424 | 17 | 317 | 12 | 306 | 13 | 312 | 10 | 154 | 6 | 260 | 6 | 242 | 7 | 509 | 10 | 815 | 37 |
| Doubtful | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fe.... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fe. & Diphtheria... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fe. & Measles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fe. & Chick'n-pox... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | 3 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 46 | 9 |
| Diphtheria & Measles.... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria, Measles and Ophthalmia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria & Phthisis.... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria & Typhoid Fe... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Typhoid Fever. | 18 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 27 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 10 | ... | 24 | 6 |
| Puerperal Fe... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Encephalitis, Lethargica ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tuberculosis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 105 | 20 |
| Chicken-pox ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | .. | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | .. | .. |
| Chic'n-pox & Appendicitis... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malnutrition ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 457 | 22 | 342 | 14 | 394 | 31 | 355 | 15 | 257 | 22 | 351 | 12 | 311 | 18 | 546 | 19 | 1040 | 80 |

HOSPITAL DURING THE YEARS 1906 TO 1925.

| 1915 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | | 1920 | | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died | Admitted | Died |
| 6 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 17 | ... | 36 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 64 | 10 | 10 | ... | 25 | 1 | 56 | 8 |
| 364 | 7 | 110 | 2 | 99 | 1 | 106 | 6 | 296 | 11 | 318 | 6 | 503 | 8 | 467 | 7 | 194 | 5 | 162 | 5 | 371 | 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 6 | 76 | 20 | 32 | 4 | 52 | 9 | 71 | 9 | 87 | 16 | 72 | 6 | 67 | 12 | 53 | 12 | 83 | 6 | 128 | 22 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 127 | 22 | 131 | 23 | 162 | 29 | 153 | 28 | 147 | 25 | 114 | 28 | 99 | 22 | 105 | 28 | 94 | 18 | 95 | 22 | 96 | 27 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 14 | ... | 24 | 3 | 9 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | 3 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 36 | ... | 28 | ... | 13 | 2 |
| 553 | 37 | 346 | 50 | 331 | 40 | 370 | 50 | 583 | 50 | 543 | 53 | 697 | 41 | 726 | 61 | 417 | 38 | 435 | 40 | 688 | 73 |

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the number of new Cases of Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the years 1895 to 1925.

| Year. | Small-pox. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Typhus Fever. | Typhoid Fever. | Puerperal Fever. | Total Cases. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1895 | 137 | 216 | 70 | ... | 109 | 5 | 537 |
| 1896 | 27 | 785 | 61 | 8 | 114 | 17 | 1,012 |
| 1897 | ... | 332 | 38 | 2 | 86 | 10 | 468 |
| 1898 | 1 | 346 | 39 | ... | 68 | 20 | 474 |
| 1899 | 2 | 822 | 71 | ... | 92 | 11 | 998 |
| 1900 | 8 | 1065 | 94 | ... | 72 | 21 | 1260 |
| 1901 | 2 | 679 | 56 | ... | 40 | 18 | 795 |
| 1902 | 178 | 704 | 187 | ... | 63 | 15 | 1147 |
| 1903 | 256 | 507 | 201 | ... | 52 | 9 | 1025 |
| 1904 | 255 | 638 | 158 | ... | 76 | 19 | 1146 |
| 1905 | 281 | 969 | 98 | ... | 62 | 15 | 1425 |
| 1906 | 455 | 794 | 92 | ... | 31 | 16 | 1388 |
| 1907 | ... | 522 | 69 | ... | 22 | 8 | 621 |
| 1908 | ... | 597 | 89 | ... | 39 | 21 | 746 |
| 1909 | ... | 522 | 62 | ... | 35 | 16 | 635 |
| 1910 | 2 | 217 | 50 | ... | 24 | 14 | 307 |
| 1911 | 1 | 447 | 87 | ... | 20 | 19 | 574 |
| 1912 | ... | 366 | 49 | ... | 18 | 10 | 443 |
| 1913 | 8 | 922 | 91 | ... | 12 | 13 | 1,046 |
| 1914 | 4 | 1265 | 164 | ... | 18 | 9 | 1,460 |
| 1915 | 22 | 530 | 86 | ... | 11 | 10 | 659 |
| 1916 | 1 | 149 | 142 | ... | 5 | 9 | 306 |
| 1917 | ... | 129 | 51 | ... | 5 | 11 | 196 |
| 1918 | ... | 141 | 55 | ... | 17 | 6 | 219 |
| 1919 | ... | 436 | 118 | ... | 5 | 14 | 573 |
| 1920 | 4 | 434 | 152 | ... | 3 | 16 | 609 |
| 1921 | 4 | 725 | 106 | ... | 10 | 12 | 857 |
| 1922 | 50 | 610 | 89 | ... | 5 | 15 | 769 |
| 1923 | ... | 244 | 59 | ... | 3* | 9† | 315 |
| 1924 | ... | 142 | 80 | ... | 3 | 7 | 232 |
| 1925 | ... | 410 | 133 | ... | 7 | 9 | 559 |

* Including one case notified by Manchester Health Department.

† Including one case admitted into Oldham Union from Royton when already suffering from Puerperal Fever.

TABLE No. 23.

Summary of Cases treated in the Racefield and Strinesdale Hospitals during the years 1911 to 1925.

| Hospitals. | 1911 | | 1912 | | 1913 | | 1914 | | 1915 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | | 1920 | | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Racefield & Hartshead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oldham Cases | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 22 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Strinesdale..... | *68 | 4 | *70 | 2 | *110 | 1 | *116 | 1 | *99 | ... | *87 | ... | *65 | ... | *79 | ... | *73 | ... | *76 | ... | *76 | 1 | *73 | 2 | *50 | ... | *67 | ... | 77 | ... |
| Oldham Cases | 68 | ... | 67 | 2 | 103 | ... | 101 | 1 | 82 | ... | 76 | ... | 56 | ... | 57 | ... | 55 | ... | 74 | ... | 77 | ... | 122 | 2 | 48 | ... | 67 | ... | 77 | ... |
| Out-Township Cases | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | 15 | ... | 17 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 22 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 68 | 4 | 70 | 2 | 110 | 1 | 116 | 1 | 99 | ... | 87 | ... | 65 | ... | 79 | ... | 73 | ... | 80 | ... | 77 | ... | 122 | 2 | 50 | ... | 67 | ... | 77 | ... |

* Cases of Phthisis.

TABLE No. 24.

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT,

For Year ending December, 1925.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Total Number of Live Births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2279 |
| „ „ Still Births | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 |
| Notified by Midwives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1718 |
| „ Parents and Doctors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 458 |
| Visits to Children under 1 year—Total Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9005 |
| „ „ 1 to 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11982 |
| „ Infant Deaths... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 253 |
| „ Expectant Mothers'—First Visits... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 538 |
| „ „ „ Total Visits... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 910 |
| „ Ophthalmia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| „ Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| „ Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1547 |
| „ Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 |
| „ Infectious Diseases (School Notification). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2864 |
| „ Special Enquiries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 527 |

TABLE No. 25.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS REGISTERED,
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of Workshops on Register December, 1924 | ... | ... | ... | 567 |
| „ „ Discontinued during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| „ „ Registered during 1925... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ „ on Register December, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 491 |
| „ Visits Paid | ... | ... | ... | 893 |
| „ Notices Served | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| „ „ Complied | ... | ... | ... | 42 |

| Nature of Defects. | Notices Served. | Notices Complied. |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Dirty Workrooms | ... | ... |
| Damp, Defective Roof, &c. | 9 | 9 |
| Defective Ventilation | 2 | 2 |
| Defective Water Supply | ... | ... |
| Insufficient or no Closet Accommodation | 3 | 3 |
| Defective Closets (or unsuitable) | 3 | 3 |
| Closet Nuisances | 4 | 4 |
| Defective Drains | 6 | 6 |
| Dust Bins | ... | ... |
| Defective or Short Slop Pipes | ... | ... |
| Fire Escapes | 9 | 8 |
| Accumulations | ... | ... |
| Workshops Repaired | 1 | 1 |
| Defective Chimneys | ... | ... |
| Overcrowding | ... | ... |
| New Dust Bins Provided | 4 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 2 |

TABLE No. 26.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BAKEHOUSES REGISTERED,
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1924 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 278 |
| „ „ discontinued during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| „ „ registered during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| „ „ on Register, December, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 281 |
| „ Visits paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 749 |
| „ Notices served | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| „ „ complied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

| Nature of Defects. | | | | | | Notices Served | | Notices Complied | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| Dirty Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | 2 | |
| Damp, Defective Roof, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | | 3 | |
| Defective Water Supply | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | |
| Defective Dustbins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | |
| Defective Slop Pipe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Blocked Drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Defective Drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | |
| Defective Chimneys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Defective W.W. Closet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Insufficient or no Closet Accommodation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | |
| Broken Walls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | 2 | |

| District | | | | No. on Register | Where Baking is Done. | | | | | Kind of Oven Used. | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------|-------|
| | | | | | Living Room | Living Room and Kitchen | Out Kitchen | Cellar | Bakehouse | Ordinary | Special Iron | Gas | Brick | Stove |
| No. A | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 20 | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... | 34 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| „ B | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 56 | 7 | ... | ... |
| „ C | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 59 | ... | 1 | ... |
| „ D | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | 19 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 38 | ... | ... | ... |
| „ G | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 38 | 6 | ... | ... |
| „ H | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | ... | ... | ... | 281 | 21 | 76 | 86 | 20 | 78 | 29 | 257 | 25 | 4 | 1 |

TABLE No. 27.

RETAIL MILK SHOPS.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| No. of Milk Shops on Register, December, 1924... | ... | ... | ... | 349 |
| „ „ Discontinued during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| „ „ Registered „ 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 110 |
| „ „ on Register, December, 1925... | ... | ... | ... | 412 |
| No. of Visits Paid | ... | ... | ... | 1020 |
| Visits to Ice Cream Vendors | ... | ... | ... | 267 |

TABLE No. 28.

Showing the number of Smoke Observations taken and Inspections of Mill Lodges made during the years 1924-1925.

| Month ending | | SMOKE OBSERVATIONS. | | MILL LODGES INSPECTIONS. | |
|--------------|------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. |
| Jan. 19 | Jan. 17... | 95 | 89 | 21 | 25 |
| Feb. 16 | Feb. 14... | 131 | 120 | 37 | 29 |
| Mar. 15 | Mar. 14... | 153 | 118 | 42 | 31 |
| Apr. 12 | Apr. 11... | 143 | 132 | 39 | 27 |
| May 9 | May 9... | 110 | 110 | 24 | 23 |
| June 7 | June 6... | 140 | 146 | 26 | 27 |
| July 5 | July 4... | 121 | 140 | 26 | 30 |
| Aug. 2 | Aug. 1... | 144 | 141 | 33 | 20 |
| „ 30 | „ 29... | 139 | 147 | 30 | 31 |
| Sep. 27 | Sep. 26... | 85 | 64 | 7 | 13 |
| Oct. 25 | Oct. 24... | 132 | 95 | 30 | 27 |
| Nov. 22 | Nov. 21... | 148 | 111 | 25 | 31 |
| Dec. 20 | Dec. 19... | 135 | 77 | 25 | 26 |
| Totals | | 1676 | 1490 | 365 | 340 |

TABLE No. 29.

HALF-HOURLY SMOKE OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING 1925.

| Total Observations taken. | No Black Smoke. | Under 1 Minute. | One and Under 2 Minutes. | Two and Under 3 Minutes. | 3 and 4, both inclusive. | Over 4 Minutes |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1490 | 576 | 454 | 412 | 35 | 12 | 1 |
| Percentage ... | 38·65 | 30·46 | 27·65 | 2·34 | 0·80 | ·06 |

TABLE No. 30.

LIST OF FIRMS REPORTED TO HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1925.

| NAME OF MILL | Where Situated | No of Boilers | Length of Boilers | Diameter of Boilers | Coal Consumption Weekly | No. of Boilers Working | Nature of Appliances Fixed. | How disposed of |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | ft. | ft. in. | Tons | | | |
| The Willow Bank (1920) Limited | Granville Street ... | 3 | 30 | 8½ 6 | 79 | 3 | None (Louvre Doors) | Legal Notice Served |
| Messrs. Roscoe Mill Limited ... | Roscoe Street | 2 | 28 | 7 6 | 35 | 2 | None (Economisers) | Legal Notice Served |
| Messrs. Bell Mill Spg. Co. Ltd. ... | Claremont Street... | 3 | 33 | 8 6 | 70 | 3 | None..... | Cautioned by Health Committee |
| Messrs. Crown Mill (1920) Ltd. | Bentinck Street ... | 2 | 28 | 8 0 | 30 | 2 | Greens' Economisers | Legal Notice Served |
| Messrs. Majestic Mill Co. Ltd. ... | Waterhead | 4 | 30 | 8 0 | 90-96 | 4 | None..... | Fined £1 |

TABLE No. 31.

SMOKE PROSECUTIONS, DURING 1925.

| No. of Firms Fined | Amount of Fine. | No. of times previously prosecuted. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Majestic Mill Co. Ld. | £1 | One |

TABLE No. 32.

NATURE OF SMOKE APPLIANCES IN USE IN THE
BOROUGH OF OLDHAM, 1925.

| Name of Appliances. | No. of Mills. | No. of Boilers. |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Dyson & Williamson's Coking Machines... | 1 | 2 |
| Williamson's Auto-Coking do. ... | 4 | 7 |
| Proctor's do. | 5 | 12 |
| Meldrum Bros.' Forced Draught Furnace | 1 | 1 |
| Broadbent's Louvre Air Regulators... .. | 11 | 36 |
| „ Bars | 1 | 3 |
| Caddy's Tubular Bars | 1 | 3 |
| Yates & Thom's Rocking Bars | 1 | 3 |
| Butterworth's Sectional Bars | 3 | 12 |
| Hollow or Split Bridge Walls | 2 | 3 |
| Hamer's Patent Expansion Joints | 1 | 3 |
| Jackson's Expansion Joints | 3 | 3 |
| Sanger and Webster's Patent Air Regulators | 4 | 16 |
| Berryman Heaters | 1 | 2 |
| Green's Smoke Consumer... .. | 15 | 53 |
| Johnson's Smoke Consumer | 2 | 7 |
| Benniss' Sprinkling Stoker | 1 | 1 |
| Superheaters | 1 | 3 |
| Courts Turners Engineering Co.'s Doors | 1 | 4 |
| Babcocks and Wilcocks Patent | 1 | 12 |
| TOTALS... .. | 61 | 187 |

Where no Appliances are fixed— 94 Mills ; 251 Boilers. There
are also about 45 Workshop Chimneys not on books.

Number Electrified ... 8

Partly Electrified 9

SUMMARY.

| | | | | | Visits paid. | Notices served. | Notices complied with. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Slaughter Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,002 | 1 | 1 |
| Dairies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | — | — |
| Cowsheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 2 | 2 |

DISEASED OR UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

| | | | | | | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
| 9 Oxen | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Sheep | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 3 | 24 |
| 12 Pigs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 15 Calves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| Offal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | 2 | 23 |
| Fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Preserved Goods | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 |
| 38 Rabbits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 |
| Poultry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 16 | 2 | 15 |

The following is a summary of diseased, etc., animals reported to, or found by the Meat Inspector during the year :—

| Diseased Conditions. | No. Reported. | No. Found by Inspector. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Tuberculosis | 180 | 76 | 256 |
| Damaged or Over-kept Foods | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| Liver Flukes | — | 203 | 203 |
| Dropsy | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 4 | — | 4 |
| Injured in transit | 3 | — | 3 |
| Jaundice | 1 | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | — | 1 |
| Suffocation | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Pyæmia | — | 1 | 1 |
| Echinococcus | — | 21 | 21 |
| Immature | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Inflammation | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Foot and Mouth Disease | 2 | 1 | 3 |

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, 1925.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Number of Houses on Register, December, 1924 | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| „ „ lapsed during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ „ registered during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| „ „ on register December, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 163 |
| „ Rooms on register December, 1924 | ... | ... | ... | 765 |
| „ „ lapsed during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| „ „ registered during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| „ „ on register December, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 786 |
| Visits paid | ... | ... | ... | 9376 |
| Notices Served | ... | ... | ... | 127 |
| „ complied with | ... | ... | ... | 127 |

| NATURE OF DEFECTS | Notices Served | Notices Complied With |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| Broken Walls, Floors and Ceilings... | 7 | 7 |
| Overcrowding | 4 | 4 |
| Separation of Sexes | 6 | 6 |
| Dampness from Defective Roof, etc. | 20 | 20 |
| Blocked and Defective Drains | 6 | 6 |
| Defective Slop-pipes | 2 | 2 |
| Dirty Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Closets, etc.... | 55 | 55 |
| Defective Water Closets | 4 | 4 |
| Additional Closets provided | — | — |
| Accumulations of Refuse | 4 | 4 |
| Defective Dust bin | 8 | 8 |
| Defective Ventilation | 2 | 2 |
| Other Defects | 9 | 9 |
| | 127 | 127 |

| DRAINAGE DEFECTS. | Notices Served. | Notices Complied with |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Blocked Drains | 671 | 664 |
| Defective Drains... .. | 122 | 108 |
| Drain Inlets Untrapped or Defectively Trapped ... | 143 | 136 |
| Slop Pipe, Defective or Improperly Ventilated ... | 70 | 64 |
| Defective Water Closets | 125 | 119 |
| Defective Waste Water Closets... .. | 737 | 719 |
| New Water Closets provided | 167 | 95 |
| New Waste Water Closets... .. | 6 | 6 |
| New Pail Closets... .. | 3 | 3 |
| Yards and Passages Repaired and Flagged | 59 | 43 |
| Accumulation of Offensive Matter | 275 | 266 |
| Manure Heaps... .. | 11 | 11 |
| Defective and Insufficient Dustbins | 900 | 931 |

No. of Smoke or other Tests, 501. No. of Houses Tested, 461.
 No. of Defects found, 182. 1047 yards of Channel Tiles and Drainage
 Pipes have been laid or re-laid since the last Committee Meeting.
 Traps fixed, 136. Ventilating Grids, 1.
 Houses connected with Main Sewer, 14.

| VISITS TO VARIOUS PREMISES. | Visits Paid. | Notices Served. | Notices Complied with |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Bakehouses | 749 | 10 | 10 |
| Pigsties | 152 | 1 | 1 |
| Tents, Vans, and Sheds | 971 | 5 | 5 |
| Houses let in Lodgings | 9376 | 127 | 127 |
| Offensive Trades | 231 | 3 | 2 |
| Mill Lodges | 340 | 4 | 3 |
| Ice Cream Vendors | 267 | — | — |
| Milkshops | 1020 | — | — |
| Factories and Workshops | 893 | 45 | 42 |
| Shop Hours Act | — | — | — |

ABOLITION OF ASHPITS.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Number of Ashpits abolished during the year 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 218 |
| do. | do. | since November 18th, 1909 | ... | 7603 |
| Number of Dustbins provided during the Year 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 540 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| do. | do. | since November 18th, 1909 | ... | 18926 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| Total Cost of 18710 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dustbins with Covers | ... | ... | ... | 7444 | 6 | 8 |
| do. 216 do. without Covers | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 5 | 6 |
| Total Cost to date | ... | ... | ... | 7508 | 12 | 2 |

CLOTHING, &c., 1924-1925.

| Articles. | Disinfected. | | Destroyed. | | Totals. | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. |
| Blankets | 1103 | 1530 | 21 | 10 | 1124 | 1540 |
| Sheets | 923 | 1249 | 9 | 8 | 932 | 1257 |
| Pillows | 1095 | 1445 | 59 | 74 | 1154 | 1519 |
| Bolsters | 585 | 802 | 17 | 22 | 602 | 824 |
| Quilts..... | 768 | 1060 | 17 | 6 | 785 | 1066 |
| Mattresses | ... | ... | 56 | 86 | 56 | 86 |
| Beds | 594 | 836 | 75 | 94 | 669 | 930 |
| Carpets | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Rugs | 8 | 28 | 2 | ... | 10 | 28 |
| Curtains..... | 2 | 10 | 3 | ... | 5 | 10 |
| Clothes | 379 | 86 | 93 | 95 | 472 | 181 |
| Sundry Articles ... | 59 | 59 | 42 | 122 | 101 | 181 |
| Total | 5519 | 7109 | 394 | 518 | 5913 | 7627 |

Total Houses Disinfected ... 762
 „ Rooms „ ... 1849

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT, 1925.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Ashpits in the Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 252 |
| Do. Ash Cans | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33043 |
| Do. Sanitary Pans | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1842 |
| Do. Water Closets | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8540 |
| Do. Waste-water Closets | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24799 |
| Do. Latrines | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2953 |
| Do. Houses represented | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37365 |
| Do. Mills, Workshops, &c. | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 592 |
| Do. Churches, Schools, &c. | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 239 |

ASHES DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| Number of Ashpits Emptied during the day | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1501 |
| Do. | Ash Cans | do. | do. | | | | ... | ... | ... | 1634898 | |
| Do. | Loads of Ashes taken to Destructors | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 22145 | |
| Do. | do. | do. | Corporation Tips | | | | ... | ... | | 6073 | |
| Do. | do. | do. | Other Tips | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 712 | |
| Total No. of Loads collected | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28930 |
| Number of Loads of Clinker removed from Destructors | | | | | | | ... | ... | | 8759 | |

NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| Number of Sanitary Pans Emptied during the night ... | ... | ... | 102095 |
| Do. Collections of Butchers' Offal (during the night) | ... | 2780 | |
| Do. do. Fish Offal | ... .. | 17431 | |
| Do. Loads of Excreta collected | ... .. | 1547 | |
| Do. do. Butchers' Offal collected | ... .. | 625 | |
| Do. do. Fish Offal collected | ... .. | 1343 | |

DESTRUCTORS.

| Quantity of Ashes, Fish Offal and Garbage consumed :— | | | | | | | | Tons | Cwt. |
|---|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-------|----|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | T. | C. |
| Rhodes Bank Destructor :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Portion of Collection—Screened | ... | ... | 9782 | 6 | | | | | |
| Do. do. Unscreened | ... | 2370 | 7 | 12152 | 13 | | | | |
| Robin Hill | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6111 | 14 | | |
| Hollinwood | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6142 | 14 | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24407 | 1 | | |

Quantity of Mortar Sold :—

| Quantity of Mortar Sold :— | | | | | | | Tons | Cwt. | qrs. |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| Rhodes Bank Destructor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1072 | 11 | 0 |
| Robin Hill | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184 | 5 | 0 |
| Hollinwood | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 970 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2226 | 17 | 2 |

Quantity of Screened Clinker taken to Sewage Works :—

| Quantity of Screened Clinker taken to Sewage Works :— | | | | | | | | Tons |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Rhodes Bank Destructor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2190 |
| Hollinwood Destructor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1469 |
| | | | | | | | | <hr/> 3659 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Tons | Cwt. | qrs. |
| Quantity of Baled Tins Sold | 255 | 11 | 3 |

FLAG MAKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| | | | | | | | | Sq. Yds. |
| Quantity of Flags made, 1924... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24077 |
| Do. sold | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22672 |

HIGGINSHAW DEPOT.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Loads of Shoddy Dirt Received | 146 |
| Do. Tons of Shoddy Manure Sent out by Rail... | 561 |